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** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

World Adjustments First

Compromise Lifts Tension

Mental Emancipation Need

¶ **Unity**—Interviewed at Victoria, B. C.—sometimes described as "more British than Britain"—Prof. Norman Mackenzie of the University of Toronto reports that the British Commonwealth Relations Conference is agreed that the Commonwealth of Nations can carry on only in association with a larger concept of a world order, in which war and aggression are controlled. Failing this, Professor Mackenzie reports, delegates feel that the different governments in the Commonwealth may be forced to adopt the foreign policy most likely best to promote their different interests in their own spheres of influence. But while the delegates are unanimous in saying that their government would support Britain in case of war, Professor Mackenzie is nevertheless impressed by the concern of all over the conduct of foreign policy in a world where there is a diversity of conflicting interests. • Perhaps what is needed is a political alchemist to mix the seeming irreconcilables, national self-centeredness and international harmony—if it can be done.

¶ **Tension**—Prague calls an assembly from the three governments of Czechoslovakia (National, Slovak, Ruthenian) to draft a reply to Hungary's modified demands, and tension in Europe over the threat of a Czech-Hungarian clash of arms is eased. Hungary offers to accept a cut of about 30 per cent in its territorial demands. Pressure from German, Italian, and Polish sources is supposed to have prompted the decision. Czechoslovakia's task is to determine which areas it is willing to cede and which to keep, its attitude thus far being that arbitration must be resorted to in cases where demands are made for areas containing a mixed population. • Europe breathes easier even before determining Czechoslovakia's attitude, for compromise has taken the place of threats, and where men are given the opportunity to reason, reason usually prevails over force.

¶ **Realignments**—With the success of Japanese arms in practically all the China that the Occidental world is familiar with, another realignment of views (not unlike that which followed the Munich peace) seems to stem from the Far East. Japan announces that its armies have entered Hankow, and the officials of the city, after the departure of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, do not oppose the occupation. Canton, some parts of it burned to a charred debris, is in the hands of the invader, and the withdrawal of Chinese defenders "for strategic reasons" leaves the face of China, from Canton to the Soviets, under dominance of Japanese arms. • The success of the drive is not nearly as baffling as the diplomatic, commercial and political questions that now arise. It is today's "enigma of the East."

¶ **Technicality** — The German-American Citizens' League meets in state convention at Akron, Ohio, and pledges its members to perform "our duties as American citizens," and to "support all movements which give promise to improve social and economic conditions." Also the League declares its independence from any subversive racial groups, declares itself in favor of neutrality, except when America is directly threatened, supports temperance and the constitutional right of Congress to decide American foreign policy. Most interestingly, it criticizes President Roosevelt for seeming to have pledged the United States to support Canada in case that country is attacked, claiming that no President has the right to make such a pledge in advance, since that is a subject vested solely in the Legislative Branch of the Government. • Technically, the criticism would seem to have weight. Sentimentally, however, there is little question as to the popular support behind President Roosevelt's pledge; besides which, adherence to the Monroe Doctrine presupposes the support of the United States against invasion of the Americas from abroad.

¶ **Education** — Here is a thought that comes from an address by Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, delivered in New York: "The first step in education is to give the mind good habits. The next step . . . is the understanding of what is good. The mind cannot be free if it is a slave to what is bad." This remark was made as Dr. Hutchins was explaining to the New York Herald Tribune Forum on Current Problems that the great need of the day is moral, intellectual, spiritual. In the midst of abundance, mankind seems poverty-stricken; despite advances in technology which should make life easier, men seem less happy than before; despite a declining mortality rate, there is a seeming dearth of constructive living; hating war, men nevertheless head toward it; loving liberty, much of mankind is today in chains. The reason advanced by Dr. Hutchins is traceable to the failure of men generally to develop the essential need—the freeing of the mind from the mesmerism of materialistic aims.

Taft Says Bulkley Broke Corrupt Practices Laws

Republican senatorial aspirant in open debate in Ohio charges Democratic Senator accepted donations from federal employees — For primary, Bulkley says—No excuse, counters Taft.

Second of a Series

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau, who included Ohio in a transcontinental survey at first hand of the Nation's local and Federal political problems.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—Even if the debates in Ohio between Senator Robert J. Bulkley (D) of Ohio and Robert A. Taft his Republican opponent have been marred by audience booing, they have brought out the sternest as well as the most fundamental issues of this year's campaign. In Cincinnati, on Friday night the rivals for the senatorship discussed "The Truth About Federal Finances" without gloves.

Mr. Taft, in a statement which he could not complete because of disorders, charged "flagrant violation" of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act by his opponent. "Senator Bulkley," he said, "has not only subjected himself to fine and imprisonment, but has subjected many of his friends and appointees to the same penalty."

In further charges which struck at the root of the national evil of relief-in-politics and patronage misuse, Mr. Taft read a list of 48 federal employees, giving their names and the sums they had contributed to Senator Bulkley's campaign funds. The list ran from Francis Canny, United States Attorney in Dayton, who gave $1010, to internal revenue clerks who gave $10. It included one $250 donation, two of $200, nine of $100 or $150, and four at the minimum of $10. The grand total was $21,000. Most of the contributors were "federal patronage," presumably on recommendation of Senator Bulkley.

The Corrupt Practices Act says: "It is unlawful for any Senator or any candidate for Senator to directly or indirectly receive or be in any manner concerned in receiving, any contribution for any political purpose whatever from any other officer or employee receiving any salary from the Treasury of the United States."

The Sheppard Committee, now scrutinizing campaign charges, has reinforced the statute by a letter sent to all congressional and senatorial candidates on Oct. 18, 1934, in which it says:

"It is the opinion of the Committee that Section 211 specifically prohibits any employee or officer of the United States from making any contribution, directly or indirectly, to any other Federal employee, or to any Senator or Member of or Delegate to Congress, or Resident Commissioner, for any political purpose. This Committee has ruled that the prohibition contained in Section 211 includes voluntary contributions to individual members of the Senate or House of Representatives, and that this prohibition also includes contributions to any special committee organized for the purpose of pro-

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Germany's Claims in Africa Rouse Statesmen to Action

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP)—Oswald Pirow, Defense Minister of the Union of South Africa, disclosed today that he would visit Berlin in the near future to discuss Germany's colonial demands in Africa.

Mr. Pirow made known his plans at Marseille, France, as he stopped en route to Lisbon, where he said he would talk with the Portuguese Government on Berlin's colonial demands. He will then fly to London.

His statement came as Prime Minister Chamberlain met members of the "Inner Cabinet" to discuss how he could reach real friendship with Chancellor Hitler and bring into effect his Easter accord with Premier Mussolini.

The Union of South Africa is vitally affected by Germany's colonial demands, since Southwest Africa, which is under its mandate, is one of the former German colonies likely to be involved in any settlement with Germany.

The fact that Mr. Pirow was headed for Lisbon first revived old reports that Angola, Portuguese African colony, might be included in any Anglo-German colonial deal.

Portuguese officials planned an elaborate program of entertainment for Mr. Pirow. Reports from Lisbon said he would talk with President Carmona and Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar during the afternoon.

The Minister of Colonies, Francisco Machado, will be host at a dinner for Mr. Pirow tomorrow night and President Carmona will have him as a luncheon guest tomorrow.

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Parliament of Southern Rhodesia urged the British Government recently to summon heads of the Dominions and Colonies to a conference on the future of Britain's mandated territories.

The resolution was adopted after debate emphasizing the need for a definite policy toward Germany's demands for the return of its pre-war colonial possessions.

DURBAN, South Africa, Oct. 25 (AP)—A mass meeting of 2,000 persons headed by Mayor Fleming Johnston of Durban recently pledged strenuous resistance to any effort to return to German war-lost Tanganyika Territory.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Dies Inquiry: Full Spotlight Put on Bridges

Congressional committee stages American drama to 'empty' house—Informality marks quiz.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—What is a day like in the life of the Dies Committee, now engaged in investigating un-American activity?

The first thing that strikes the observer, conversant with the way of congressional investigations, is its extraordinary informality. The next is the chairman's constant and careful consideration of the wants of newspapermen. Rarely if ever has a Washington hearing been surpassed in either of these two respects.

The Dies Committee day starts at 10 a. m. The meeting place is the big Caucus Room of the House Office Building, a huge white hall, with the chaste elegance of the inside of some New England church. It has seating room for 500. Actually, as the day starts, 26 persons are present. These are as follows: One Representative, 12 reporters, one policeman, four telegraph boys and one supervisor, one stenographer, two photographers, two witnesses, three unidentified spectators.

Big-Navy Lobbyist

The last entry of unidentified spectators is not quite accurate. Closer observation reveals one of them to be William B. Shearer, big-navy lobbyist, whose activities in connection with the disarmament conference brought national attention.

It is no criticism of an inquiry that it attracts relatively few sightseers, however, and later in the day the number increases. By noon adjournment there are, by actual count, 42 persons present.

Martin Dies, Chairman, is a vigorous young Texas, with a faint but pleasing southern accent and a dash of brown hair over his forehead that would be a forelock if he did not brush it back. Chatting with reporters for a minute at the head of the table, he pledges that before he is through he will call Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, in connection with the Bridges case. He promises an embarrassing time for her. The two already have crossed swords and Miss Perkins has promised to appear whenever invited.

Boon to Correspondents

Mr. Dies raps for order but "Joe" isn't present. This refers to Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama. While waiting, Mr. Dies reads new documents on the Bridges case into the record. From the reporter's point of view his technique is admirable. He pauses and spells slowly each proper name and makes sure the correspondents have got it. They appear to be almost a part of the Committee. They are clustered around the head table. They frequently interrupt Mr. Dies and sometimes the witnesses to have names spelled, or to ask further informa-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Japanese Enter Another 'Capital' of China

Robert Capa from Pix

Hankow Hit by Bombs

Air attacks during the long Japanese campaign left fires and casualties in their wake.

Purchasing Plan Saves $1,500,000 For Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 25—The first year of centralized purchasing in Connecticut, under the reorganization of the state government, adopted in 1937, brought a saving of $1,500,000, Supervisor of Purchases Edward C. Geissler has reported to Gov. Wilbur L. Cross.

On the $10,000,000 worth of business handled through the supervisor's office, Mr. Geissler "unhesitatingly" makes the statement that centralized buying has brought an average saving of "not less than 15 per cent." On numerous individual items he cites reduction in prices paid by the State of 50 per cent or more.

Tires formerly bought for $8.66 are now secured for $6.79. Flour formerly bought for $5.87 to $7.50 a barrel is now purchased for $3.73 to $5.79 a barrel.

Prices Reduced

Peanut butter, formerly 11.32 cents a pound, is bought for 10.81 cents. Canned apple sauce which was $4.88 for a dozen No. 10 tins, is now purchased for $3.48. Beef carcases, of which the State uses 102,000 pounds in a year, formerly were priced at 23 cents, on the average, and are now bought at an average of 18.72 cents.

Changes in market prices, Mr. Geissler admits, have had their effect on the prices paid by the State. His claim of 15 per cent savings, on the average, is made "regardless of market prices."

The items quoted are from a list of thousands, covering all sorts of food products, household goods, clothing, fuel, automobiles and motor supplies, office equipment, paper, printing; construction materials and farm goods used in State offices and at State institutions. Since July 1, 1937, purchases of all sorts have been funneled through the supervisor's office.

Direct Bids

Pooling of orders from so many sources, all formerly handled independently, has been primarily the cause of lower prices. Bids have been submitted directly by manufacturers and packers, who heretofore had operated only through wholesalers and jobbers in the state.

Mr. Geissler's success in direct buying from the sources of supply is likely to stir up the most serious atactk he will face in the next session of the General Assembly, the first since his office was established.

Underwood

Street Scene in Hankow

First a haven for refugees from the coastal cities, this temporary capital of China now has added its quota to the fugitives from Japanese rule.

Japan to Refuse Dealings With Chinese Nationalists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 25—Japan's greatest victory in the present war, won after a long struggle and heavy losses, was heralded by a laconic official announcement this evening that Japanese military and naval units entered Hankow at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

While the complete occupation of the three adjacent cities, Hankow, Wuchang, and Hanyang, lies ahead, little difficulty is anticipated in view of the collapse of Chinese resistance in the last few days.

It seems that the swift capture of Canton had the same depressing effect on the morale of Chinese troops as the landing at Hangchow Bay almost a year ago which turned the Chinese retreat from Shanghai into a rout.

Taking advantage of this collapse, Japanese mechanized units advanced with phenomenal rapidity on the north bank of the Yangtze, considerably hastening the fall of Hankow.

The Japanese Government will most probably issue a new statement of policy immediately after the complete occupation of Hankow. The statement, according to reliable advance indications, will reiterate Japan's refusal to deal with the Nationalist Government, affirm the necessity of the close co-operation of China with Japan and Manchoukuo as the basis of opposition to Communism.

Expressed in more concrete terms, Japanese policy seems to aim at maintaining the several loosely federated local regimes in the occupied regions of China rather than creation of any strong central government.

Individual Kuomintang leaders who wish to make peace with Japan may receive appointments in these regimes, but there seems no intention here to deal with the Nationalist Government even if Chiang Kai-shek resigns. It is anticipated that the Government will take some occasion to warn the people not to relax their efforts since the fall of Hankow does not mean the end of the war. It has been clearly intimated to businessmen that they need expect no relaxation in wartime economic restrictions.

Hankow Bows To Conqueror; Chiang Escapes

Provisional capital of China abandoned by its defenders—Next move by Japan awaited.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Japanese Army and Navy commands tonight announced that their forces had entered Hankow, China's Provisional Capital, which had been abandoned by its defenders.

Although details were lacking, Japanese officers said units of both services had participated in the capture of the great city on the middle Yangtze River, major goal of Japanese conquest since Nanking fell nearly 11 months ago.

The first detachment to enter apparently was an infantry column which previously had captured Hwangpei, 20 miles to the north, and then had driven rapidly down the Peiping-Hankow railway.

The fall of the temporary capital was generally considered to be inevitable after the capture of Canton on Oct. 21, since the greater part of the Chinese Army's supplies of munitions and other necessaries were imported at Hong Kong, and then shipped via Canton up the Canton-Hankow railroad.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, military and civil leader of the Chinese nation, was reported to have left Hankow by plane during the night, accompanied by his American-educated wife.

The last stages of the Japanese advance were made with such rapidity—overland from the northwest, along both banks of the Yangtze and up the river itself—that large units of Chinese were cut off.

Sixth City to Fall

The rapidly driving Japanese columns were said to have left several divisions in pockets to be cleaned up later, as motorized vanguards with tanks sped toward the Chinese Capital.

Hankow, which, with its sister Wuhan cities of Wuchang and Hanyang, had a prewar population of about 1,700,000, was the sixth great Chinese city to fall to the invaders.

Only lesser cities, mostly far in the interior, remain in Chinese hands.

Whether Japan would be content to rest on its present conquests, thus opening a period of undeclared peace, remained a subject for conjecture tonight.

To Force "Co-operation"

Japan will compel China to "co-operate" in a broad program embracing political, economic, and cultural pursuits when the Japanese-China war is over, Government sources disclosed in a statement published on Oct. 24.

Japan's program for control of China was embodied in three main points listed in the statement as follows:

1. Industrial and economic "reciprocity."
2. China must join the Anti-Comintern Accord of Japan, Germany, and Italy, and prohibit all anti-Japanese movements.
3. China must abandon "all policies and forms of education likely to destroy amity" with Japan.

"China must co-operate with Japan and Manchoukuo by eradicating Communist ideas and abolishing the old policy of pitting one foreigner against another," the declaration said.

"To attain this objective it is necessary to convert the Chinese masses to pro-Japanism and anti-Communism."

The statement reiterated that negotiations would be impossible with the present Chinese Government headed by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Japan to Widen Sphere

"Japan intends to assist the organization of a joint committee linking the Peiping and Nanking Governments (Japanese-dominated regimes) and between the autonomous government of Inner Mongolia and other influences," it was asserted.

This indicated Japan's intention to extend its sphere of domination to cover North China, Central China, South China, and Inner Mongolia.

The statement concluded that China must contribute to world peace by "establishing guarantees against recurrence of the China incident," meaning that 15-month old undeclared war in which at least 1,000,000 have been killed.

It explained that "prolonged stationing of Japanese troops in China will be necessitated for insuring peace and order."

Munich powers weigh Far East mediation: Page 2.

Far Eastern experts baffled by Japan's decisive victory: Page 2.

Intimate Message From the Country

Cleveland Was Merely the Well-Known Victim of Circumstances or, in the Vernacular, 'the Goat'—of the Depression

By the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Somewhere in Ohio

This is a rather sad story. It exposes, not the iniquity, but the orneriness of newspapers. It really is telling tales out of school, and if I didn't believe that newspapers should turn the light of inquiry on themselves sometimes, I wouldn't tattle.

Last winter, you see, Cleveland was hard hit by the depression. But so were a lot of other places. Yet Cleveland became a sort of national horrible example. Pictures blossomed out in the Nation's papers and magazines showing bread-lines and ragged children clinging to ragged parents in the streets of Cleveland. Out-of-town papers sent reporters to Cleveland. On one day, Mayor Harold H. Burton had four or five such itinerants in his office.

It was no fun for Cleveland, getting all this unfavorable publicity as the Nation's rock-bottom city. It was bad for business; it outraged civic pride. And here is how it all came about:

One day the editor of a national picture service saw a squib in the papers stating that conditions were pretty bad in Cleveland. He got excited, and wired for pictures. His local office in Cleveland didn't have any pictures. They hadn't noticed hungry mobs in the street. But they looked through the picture-morgue of a local newspaper, and they found some rather horrible photos that had accumulated in the past eight years. They sent them along.

"Fine . . ." wired the editor. "Give us more Cleveland horror." The photographers then went out on the streets. It was hard to get good pictures. But they faked a few (perhaps I should say, they set the stage) and managed to get one kiddie crying and another with a hole in his pants, and what with one thing and another they did fairly well with "Cleveland horror."

These pictures, going on the wires, got a tremendous play all across the country, and for all I know were re-touched and re-produced in Berlin and Moscow as examples of what could happen under a democratic economy. The nation—and the world—was depression-conscious, and depression news got a big display. That stirred editors into sending reporters to Cleveland. To read the papers in cities which might actually have been equally hard-hit, you would think that Cleveland was on the point of toppling into Lake Erie.

Ah, Made to Order

Came the day—and I suppose this was the climax—when one luckless man threatened to commit suicide in Mayor Burton's office, and the picture service digging again into a convenient newspaper morgue, resurrected an old photo of a line of folks getting commodities from a distributing agency. That brought tears to the grizzled cheeks of editors from the Atlantic to the Pacific, eager to show readers that the "Joneses have it worse than we have."

Then Cleveland rebelled. The outraged Chamber of Commerce formed the "Cleveland Plan" which was in part an anti-hoarding drive, and in part an effort to counteract depressive propaganda with genuine and cheerful news. It goes without saying that recent special pages about Cleveland in The Christian Science Monitor were received with rapturous relief by the Chamber and other Clevelanders.

The Chamber now regularly issues a sheet called Good News which chronicles Cleveland's steady re-employment. In a copy which Mayor Burton showed me in his office, it told of 800 men returning to work in one plant, of 100 typical concerns rehiring employees they had let but in May, June, and July, and so on down the list. The publication, and the whole effort, is a deliberate effort to counteract malevolent—if fluky—publicity.

Bad But Not Hopeless

Actually, Cleveland's industrial picture remains grave, but there is real promise. The city's automotive plants mostly manufacture accessories, bodies, parts, etc. and feel the upturn later than the parent factories in Michigan. But steel is going along better than it did. Both the possibility of European war and the hurricane damage in New England are being examined by Clevelanders as sources of more work for industries here.

Yet Cleveland has had an object lesson in a curious field of publicity. It was a victim of circumstances, for Detroit or Pittsburgh or Akron or Flint or several other substantial cities might have been signaled out just as reasonably. But the eye of a picture editor fell upon Cleveland, and the morgues of newspapers here were better stocked, and a whole chain of events was started from which the city is just emerging. (Of course, I'm not saying the depression was caused by publicity, I'm merely recording the unwelcome and exaggerated advertising that struck here.)

Meantime, Cleveland has some 79,000 persons on relief—multiplied by 3½ members in the average family that shows about 280,000 persons dependent on WPA alone—and that figure is adequately grave. But about 400 persons a week are going back to work from WPA, and many more are being re-employed who weren't on relief at all. WPA is admittedly well-handled here, through an able state administrator and the fertile efforts of Mayor Burton.

Though he is a Republican, and a Maine man, he has obtained more relief money from Washington, relative to population, than any other mayor with the possible exception of Mayor La Guardia of New York. He has funds until mid-November (when a sympathetic state administration is expected to be in power. But by then business may be booming. And then if that happens the wire-photo services will be clamoring for pictures of smoke pouring from Cleveland chimneys and shifts working all night. It's all in the game, but what a game! Erwin D. Canham

Taxes Paid Via 'Honor System'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—Approval by Joseph D. McGoldrick, controller, of immediate institution of the "honor system" of collecting emergency taxes here has been announced by Joseph M. Cunningham, Deputy Controller. The "honor system," adopted from a British model, provides that the city will accept as correct all figures on emergency tax returns which have been undersigned by a certified public accountant.

Mr. Cunningham, in an address before the annual fall conference of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel here yesterday, revealed the only recourse the city would have under the new system would be to raise questions of principle and ask for additional certification.

Advantages of the new plan, Mr. Cunningham said, are that it will give the city accountants more time to check returns from taxpayers whose businesses are not large enough to permit them to engage a public accountant and that it will result in a speed up of work in the emergency tax division of the city government.

Misrepresentation of tax figures by any public accountant will be sternly dealt with by the city and the Society of Certified Public Accountants, Mr. Cunningham declared.

Mr. Cunningham said that when Controller McGoldrick took office last Jan. 1, "utter chaos" and disregard of the public interest prevailed in the emergency revenue division, that tax returns overflowed onto the floor from wooden boxes and thousands of mathematical errors unfavorable to the city were discovered upon checking.

'Links In Christianity's Chain'
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WPA Indictments Under Fire in West

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Oct. 25 (AP)—Before a packed courtroom, a mass arraignment was held today for 73 persons charged with graft and political conspiracy through manipulation and organization of the New Mexico WPA. Only four pleas were received, all of them pleas of innocent.

In virtually all other cases, the defendants were given until Nov. 5 to file objections to the validity of the indictments handed down last Thursday by a Federal Grand Jury. Many of the defendants, not represented by counsel, were ordered to return later on call of the Court.

Judge Colin Neblett directed that no further pleas be received by the Court until the validity of the indictments, prepared with the assistance of the Department of Justice, was definitely established.

In the Boston Section:

New England manufacturers study wages and Hours Bill effects.

Dever demands investigation of lack of protection for Fitchburg workmen.

Mayor Tobin congratulates City Council on approving new city housing plans.

Fishermen protest day's delay in starting next race.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

U. S. Liner Leaves Shanghai Minus $4,000,000 in Silver

SHANGHAI, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Dollar Liner President Coolidge sailed today for Kobe, Japan, minus a $4,000,000 cargo of silver intended, available information indicated, for ultimate deposit in the United States Treasury.

Japanese officials refused to clear the American vessel until it unloaded the New York-consigned cargo, which they apparently considered the property of the Japanese-sponsored Government in Shanghai.

United States Consul-General Clarence E. Gauss was understood to have referred the matter to the State Department in Washington.

The silver, consigned to the Chase National Bank in New York, was returned to the office of the bank here pending diplomatic negotiations to determine its ownership.

Coolies labored throughout last night transferring the cargo to lighters from which it was returned to the bank under guard of United States Marines.

The silver consisted mostly of bullion originally owned by the Chinese Government.

A small portion of the cargo was reported to consist of silver plate and jewelry contributed to the Chinese cause by patriotic citizens.

An undetermined amount of silver taken on at Hong Kong by the President Coolidge was not touched.

The Dollar Line tender Dollar, chartered by a Chinese firm, was attacked by junk pirates in the Yangtze estuary, 50 miles from Shanghai. The pirates were reported to have attacked with machine guns, killing a Chinese passenger.

Far Eastern Experts Baffled By Japan's Decisive Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—Canton has fallen, Hankow has fallen. All of China that the outside world knew is in the hands of the Japanese invader. From Peiping to Canton the industrial cities, the seaports, the railroad lines are to all practical intent and purpose controlled by the Japanese Army. Japan has gained its greatest military victory.

What happens now?

No one is yet able to answer this question. The so-called "experts" on the Far East are baffled by a score of uncertainties. The Far Eastern scene is littered with portentous "ifs." The Japanese military machine has shattered the old established constants of the Far East as completely as the Munich settlement has shattered the constants of postwar Europe.

From all indications, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has withdrawn his organized army beyond the Hankow fighting area relatively intact. He has fallen back into China's undeveloped hinterland carrying with him his Government and military organizations and whatever movable industrial equipment his forces have been able to take back with him.

Wherever he has gone with these assets, his connections with the outside world are tenuous. He has lost modernized means of contact. His new routes are insufficient to maintain a modern army which could meet the Japanese in open battle. But they are adequate to support guerrilla fighting for many years to come. And they are susceptible of great improvement.

Four Outlets Remain

General Chiang's new Capital at Chungking has four outlets to the outside world. By road it connects with the French Indo-China railroad head at Yunnanfu. It connects by road with the British railroad in Burma. It connects by road with Russian-controlled Inner Mongolia to the north. It connects by caravan routes with Russian Turkestan to the west.

Of these four routes one can be shut off by Japan. Japanese pressure on Paris might force France to close the Indo-China Railway to China. But Japan is in no position as yet to force Britain to close the Burma Railway. Japan is even less in a position to force Russia to close the road from Inner Mongolia and from Turkestan. There therefore remain three channels through which a trickle of supplies can continue to enter China beyond the power of Japan to prevent.

What can the Chinese Government make of this situation? Is there sufficient morale behind the Chinese cause to permit the development of a new China in the hinterland? If so China's strategy will be to call a halt to direct warfare. It will withdraw beyond the immediate reach of the Japanese Army and try to build a new strength.

Role of Western World

In the meantime what will be the part of the western world in the Far East? The Nine-Power Pact was devised in 192 1to give China an opportunity to build a government within the historic boundaries of old China. Japan has apparently succeeded in challenging that concept. The United States made weak efforts to consolidate international defense of the Nine-Power concept in 1931, when Manchuria was invaded. It made even weaker efforts in 1937 which fizzled hopelesssly at Brussels.

If that concept is to be regained, it will apparently have to be regained by force of China's own will to revive.

But there still remains the question of western relations with Japanese control along the Chinese coast. Neither Washington nor London nor Paris nor Berlin is prepared to surrender all of its commercial position in Eastern China. Japan has already challenged. The answers to the challenge are in the making.

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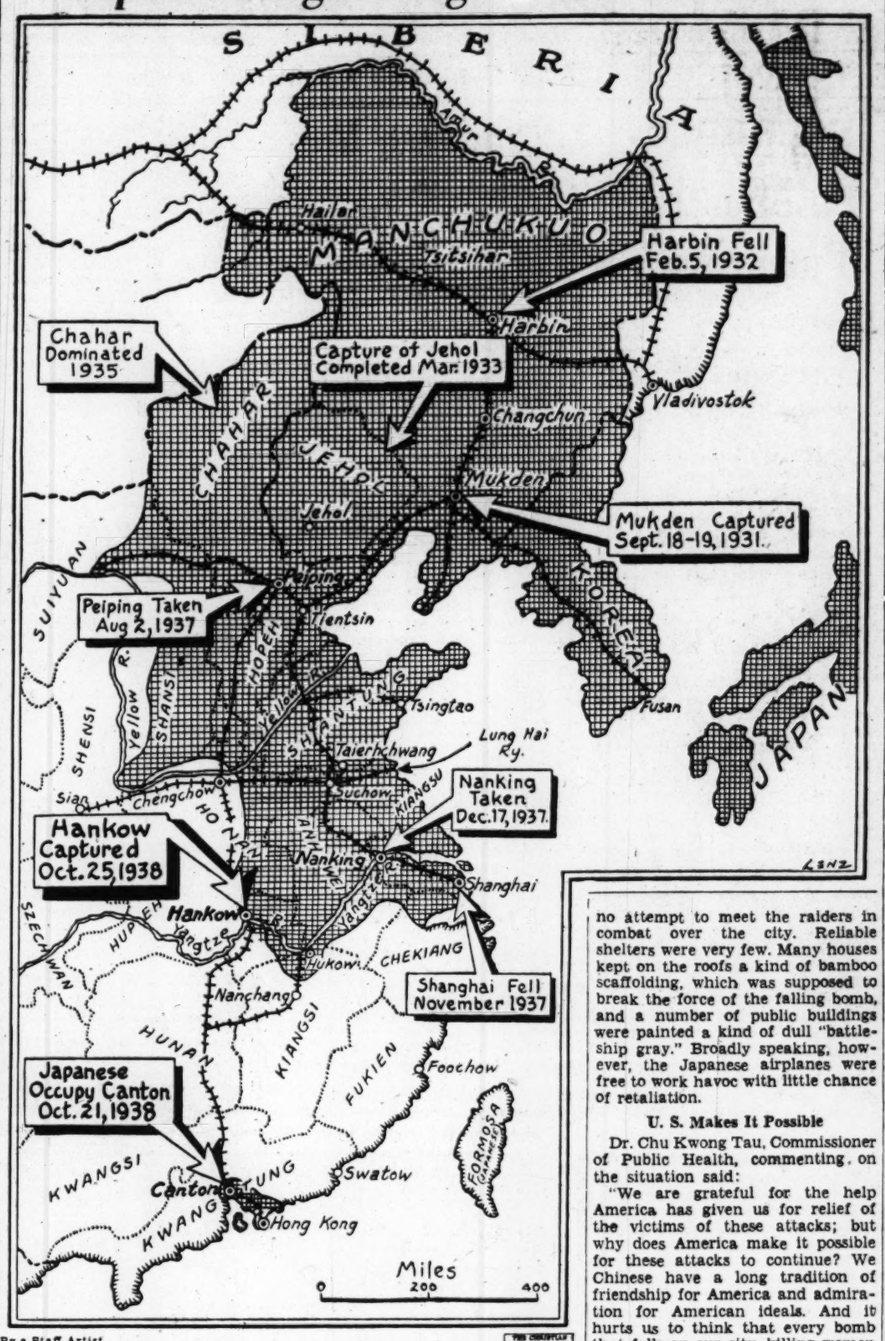
Japan's Lengthening Shadow in China



By a Staff Artist

Territory Occupied by Japanese Forces

Dates of major acquisitions since the attack was launched on Manchuria are indicated on the map.

Canton Under Bomb Attacks An Object Lesson in Warfare

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON—I happened to visit Canton, the most heavily bombed city in China, when European war tension had reached its highest point. So the shrill warning blasts of sirens announcing air raid alarms, the sight of people running for shelter when Japanese planes appeared overhead, the detonations of the bombs and the sharp explosions of the anti-aircraft guns had a doubly tragic significance.

Every one of these raids meant that a score of persons, more or less, selected quite at random, were killed and more were injured. And the Japanese planes hurling down bombs in Canton afforded only a very pale image of what the future may hold for London and Paris and Berlin and Rome and Prague, for the centers of European culture and civilization, if the forces of peace do not prove stronger than those of war.

My three-day visit to Canton was a period of air raids, although there was nothing to compare with the ghastly 10 days at the end of May and the beginning of June when the alarm signal was never silent, day or night, and the losses mounted to 1,500 killed and 5,500 wounded. The first sound I heard on arriving in the city by steamer from Hong Kong and the last sound I heard on leaving it were warning sirens, accompanied in the last case by the actual sight of planes and the crash of exploding bombs and rattle of anti-aircraft guns.

City Outwardly Calm

How did Canton endure this ordeal from the air? One's first impression was of extraordinary calm and stolidity, and absence of panic. I had left Tokyo just after five days of anti-air raid maneuvers, and there was far more excitement over these sham raids than over the actual air attacks on Canton. The sounding of an alarm caused no change in the normal street and river activities of the Chinese. Automobiles moved about freely, rickshapullers dashed on with their human burdens; the small traders and handicraftsmen continued to sell their wares and ply their trades.

The city had developed an efficient system of sounding warnings, both by means of sirens and by the display of red flags, when hostile airplanes were sighted. Electrical power was immediately cut off, to avoid the risk of fires and danger from touching live wires, so that it was impossible to use the elevators in hotels when the alarm was on. An organized band of ambulance and first-aid workers was on the scene soon after a destructive raid.

Canton was pitifully defenseless against these incessant air attacks. A few anti-aircraft batteries rattled away; but seldom, if ever, brought down any hostile planes. During the raids which I witnessed there was no attempt to meet the raiders in combat over the city. Reliable shelters were very few. Many houses kept on the roofs a kind of bamboo scaffolding, which was supposed to break the force of the falling bomb, and a number of public buildings were painted a kind of dull "battleship gray." Broadly speaking, however, the Japanese airplanes were free to work havoc with little chance of retaliation.

U. S. Makes It Possible

Dr. Chu Kwong Tau, Commissioner of Public Health, commenting on the situation said:

"We are grateful for the help America has given us for relief of the victims of these attacks; but why does America make it possible for these attacks to continue? We Chinese have a long tradition of friendship for America and admiration for American ideals. And it hurts us to think that every bomb that falls on our city, killing women and childen, is dropped from an airplane that is flying with the help of American gasoline."

A visit to Canton tends to dispel the idea that a large city can be wiped off the face of the map, even by relentless air bombings. There are gaping holes in Canton's blocks of houses, piles of rubbish and ruins that must have presented a ghastly aspect when human victims were also to be found there. And the local officials were naturally eager to show a visiting foreign journalist the worst that the invading airplanes had done. But these were the exceptions, not the rule.

After a year of air bombings against which it has had no effective protection Canton was not a mass of ruins. Much the greatest part of its public buildings and dwellings still stood unscathed despite the raids. Until the very end its municipal services were carried on, sometimes, to be sure, with shifts and interruptions.

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Munich Powers Weigh Far East Mediation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 25—The capture of Hankow today has started anew here speculations as to the possibility of Anglo-German co-operation in attempting to settle the Sino-Japanese war.

The Christian Science Monitor is reliably informed that immediately after the Munich accord unofficial conversations on this subject had been started among the interested powers.

The view is taken that the capture of Hankow will serve as a convenient moment for offers of mediation from the four European powers represented at Munich who are all interested in the Far East. It is hoped that the United States also may be persuaded to participate in mediation.

Germany and Italy, as members of the anti-Comintern triangle have considerable influence with Japan, and the Chinese Government is naturally susceptible to pressure from Europe where it has hitherto found its chief source of money and military supplies. If the four European powers agree among themselves, their united voice might bear overwhelming weight with both China and Japan.

General Desire for Settlement

The four European powers share in the desire for settlement of the Sino-Japanese conflict, the continuance of which harms all their interests. While their attitude toward details of a settlement may differ considerably, they appear to have been agreed that Japan's gains should be restricted if possible to Manchuria and North China, leaving an open door in Central and South China, although how Japan's recent heavy gains may have affected the situation is uncertain. Japan yielded part of its gains in previous Far Eastern wars under European pressure, and that process will not apparently be repeated.

It is understood that Britain is anxious to include the United States in any program for Far Eastern mediation which may be worked out. British leaders would not like the feeling to gain ground in America that they had ignored Washington in formulating a Far Eastern settlement.

United States Interested

But relations present between Germany and the United States increases the difficulties of Britain's position as "honest broker." The Roosevelt Administration has been outspoken in its distaste for Germany's present regime. Reichsführer Hitler has been very sensitive to American criticism and is not likely soon to forget it.

However the United States also is interested in a prompt settlement of the Sino-Japanese conflict and is not expected actively to obstruct any scheme for mediation which would restrict Japan's gains and leave an independent Chinese Government. A Far Eastern settlement is understood to figure largely in Prime Minister Chamberlain's plan for general appeasement. An Anglo-German understanding on this point should have considerable effect.

Japan Plans Closer Links By Air and Water With China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—A far-reaching Japanese program for developing means of communication with and in China has just been outlined by the Minister of Communications, Ryutaro Nagai, in an interview with the Japanese press. One of the most interesting of Mr. Nagai's projects is that of two air lines between Japan and China. One will connect Tokyo with Tsingtao and Peiping, the other will link the Japanese capital with Shanghai and Nanking. Both will pass through Fukuoka, industrial center in the island of Kyushu.

Before the outbreak of the present hostilities China had long stubbornly refused Japanese proposals for air communication between the two countries. The cause of disagreement was Japanese unwillingness to permit Chinese flights over Japanese territory. The Chinese saw no reason for making this concession to Japan without receiving a similar privilege. The same difficulty, incidentally, has prevented any linking of Japanese air lines with the British, Dutch, French, and American Clipper services. As a result Americans who send letters to Japan via planes are disappointed if they expect speedy delivery, since the letters which have been flown to Hong Kong must await leisurely transportation by boat from that port.

Chinese objections have been brushed aside by the Japanese military invasion and high Japanese Army officers, and officials have been flying to and from China regularly. An airmail service is in operation from Japan to Tientsin and Shanghai. Mr. Nagai stressed the importance of encouraging the manufacture of planes and providing for the training of pilots. Thirty training institutes are to be established in Japan and 500 students are expected to attend courses during the present year.

The Communications Minister also spoke of the desirability of establishing Japanese navigation rights in China waters. The Japanese military occupation is working out to the advantage of Japanese shipping; Chinese vessels, except small junks, have been almost completely swept off the seas. There have been frequent complaints of discrimination against British ships, especially at the port of Tsingtao, and refusal to permit the continuance of the work of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board in dredging the Whangpoo River is also considered a blow to foreign shipping, especially to the larger types of foreign vessels.

Mr. Nagai promised an increase of ships and voyages on the Japanese lines which are plying between Shanghai and Tientsin, Tsingtao and Dairen. A river line from Shanghai to Wuhu and "two or three other lines, with Shanghai as the center" are under consideration, according to the Minister of Communications.

Mr. Nagai declared that his Ministry had dispatched a number of its experts to supervise cable, wireless, telegraph, and telephone service in the occupied regions of China. This is in line with the policy of the South Manchuria Railway in sending many of its employees to supervise railway operation in North China.

American Forums on Far East Back Sanctions but Bar War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Intimating that the weight of uninformed public opinion is one of the most difficult hurdles facing a more positive United States policy in China, the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations has undertaken a new series of studies exploring the present developments and their background in the Far East.

The first of the series summarizes the findings of seven conferences on the Far East conducted by the Council in the early spring in various sections of the country. The conferees numbered about 300, representing college students, educators, journalists, and professional workers.

Reasons for America's need of a more active policy toward China were outlined in the study in terms of America's trade and investments, its right to trade under international law, traditional sympathy with China, and the somewhat remote fear of an ever-expanding Japan.

Considering these to be America's stake in the Far East, the booklet then studies the question of how the war, with its various possible outcomes, will affect these interests. It was agreed that should Japan gain control over China these interests would suffer much more than in an independent China. Furthermore, an independent China, free from external pressure, and with foreign support to some degree, would undoubtedly resume its policy of national unity and economic development which was interrupted by the war, it was pointed out.

Future Effects Unpredictable

A majority at the conferences, the study shows, believed that the conflict would develop into a war of attrition, resulting ultimately in stalemate. The effects of the war on the domestic evolution of both countries would certainly be profound, it was agreed, although unpredictable in their bounds.

With American interests thus threatened, the question arises whether America is to take specific action or follow an isolationist policy. As regards interests in a narrow sense, it was agreed that they should be defended against illegal encroachment, but not to the point of using force. On the broader issues, the conferences presented varied, though positive, proposals.

Certain alternatives were set forth. A nonviolent action was favored "in principle." Such action, in co-operation with other powers, would vindicate the principles of collective security and respect for law, it was argued. Some of the delegates recommended that the United States make clear merely its willingness to co-operate in such action, while others advocated American initiative.

Positive financial aid was recommended for the Chinese, although the manner in which such aid could be given without involving the Government to any great extent remained uncertain. Medical relief and civilian aid were heartily endorsed, however.

Collective Sanctions Favored

Various embargoes were also recommended, including credit embargoes, import or private embargoes, war material boycotts, receiving various importance in the conferences. But it was universally conceded that any action should be accompanied with the determination to see it through.

Collective sanctions were favored, although it was agreed by a majority that they would be useless unless they led to conditions under which it would be possible to work out constructive measures for the maintenance of peace in the Pacific area, with due regard for the legitimate needs and aspirations of every country. In the event of the failure of collective action, the United States, it was concluded, should use its influence to prevent a forced mediation which would bring about a settlement unfavorable to China.

Although positive action was the solution offered by many of the delegates, the booklet points out, they were nearly unanimous in believing that the primary concern of American policy, above all else, should be the avoidance of war.

Jews Open Drive Upon Communism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—A Jewish drive to combat Communism and to give a proof of the patriotism of American Jewry has been launched here with announcement of the formation of the American Jewish Federation to Combat Communism and Fascism.

The movement, under the direction of Milton Solomon, former Deputy Comptroller of New York City and one-time Brooklyn Commander of the American Legion, is the first strictly Jewish undertaking in the United States having as a primary aim the eradication of Communist influence. It will seek recruits from Jewish religious, fraternal, civic, and veterans organizations and hopes to have an active membership of 1,000,000 within six months.

The Federation, it announces, received its impetus from an address, by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, delivered on last Constitution Day, who saw the threat to democracy by dictatorship as so strong that every citizen must aid in the defense of democratic principles.

The Federation also will seek to demonstrate to the American people that anti-Semitic reports of widespread Jewish support of Communism is false, Mr. Solomon said.

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Japanese March of Empire

Japanese capture of Hankow and Canton places every major Chinese city under the Rising Sun banner, with nearly a half million square miles of territory. The results, if not the aims, of that much-disputed document, the Tanaka Memorandum of 1927 on Japanese methods for Asiatic conquest, are largely fulfilled as regards China.

Milestones in Japan's expansion onto the Asiatic Continent begin with conditions imposed upon China after the war between the two countries in 1894-95 which arose over disorders in Korea. Japan then turned onto a path which could only mean shutting the West out of East Asia. The subsequent stages in the march of empire are as follows:

Treaty of Shimonoseki, 1895—Cession to Japan of Formosa and the Pescadores Islands. Recognition of Korean independence. Cession to Japan of Port Arthur and Liaotung Peninsula, promptly canceled on demand of Russia, France, and Germany. Russia takes over Manchurian privileges denied to Japan.

Russo-Japanese War, 1905-6—Japan becomes world power by defeating Russia. Manchurian privileges of Russia taken over by Japan, including Port Arthur in Kwantung Leased Territory, railway zones, and Shushun collieries.

Korea annexed by Japan, 1910, after years of infiltration.

Twenty-One Demands of Japan on China, 1915, divided into five groups:

I. Japan's claims to pre-empt German rights in Shantung.

II. Japan's claims in South Manchuria and eastern Inner Mongolia.

III. Demand that development of Yangtze basin resources be shared by China with Japan "when the opportune moment arrives."

IV. China "not to cede or lease to a third power any harbor or bay or island along the coast of China."

V. Measures reducing China to Japanese protectorate.

Treaty of Versailles, 1919, transfers German rights in Shantung to Japan.

Washington Conference, 1921, results in new Sino-Japanese treaty restoring Shantung leased territory to China. Nine-Power Treaty guarantees Chinese territorial and governmental integrity.

"Friendship Policy" of Japan toward China, 1922-1927. Trade flourishes.

Conquest of South Manchuria begins at Mukden, 1931. Harbin falls the following year, completing conquest of North Manchuria.

Manchuria's independence proclaimed Feb. 18, 1932, with that of Inner Mongolia, followed March 1 by creation of puppet State, Manchukuo, with Henry Pu Yi, former "Child Emperor" of China as Emperor Kang Teh.

Japan occupies Jehol Province, March, 1933. **Tangku Truce**, May, 1933, leaves Japan with foothold south of the Great Wall.

Japan occupies Chahar Province, 1935. Hopei-Chahar Political Council set up in December at Peiping, under Japanese influence.

Present China war opens, July 7, 1937, with skirmish near Peiping. Peiping falls without serious fighting or destruction Aug. 2, 1937. Shanghai is taken the following November. China removes Government from Nanking to several capitals, Hankow center of defense.

Bombing of U. S. gunboat Panay by Japanese planes in Yangtze River near Nanking, Dec. 12, 1937.

Nanking falls, Dec. 17, 1937.

Japanese occupy Shantung in December and a Provisional Government for all China is set up.

China's "big victory" at Taierhchwang near Suchow, April 6, 1938.

During the summer of 1938 Japan slowly but steadily advances up Yangtze Valley toward Hankow.

Canton falls quickly Oct. 21 after air bombings over period of a year or more. Three days later the British gunboat Sandpiper bombed but not sunk at Changsha.

Japanese occupy Hankow Oct. 25, completing rout of Chinese in Central and South China almost simultaneously. In a year and a quarter of warfare, Japan has occupied nearly half a million square miles of Chinese territory. Much of the territory is held only by a skeleton military grip on strategic centers.

"The way to gain actual rights in Manchuria and Mongolia is to use this region as a base, and, under pretense of trade and commerce, penetrate the rest of China. We shall proceed to conquer India, the Archipelago, Asia Minor, Central Asia, and even Europe."

These words from the Tanaka Memorandum of July 25, 1927, were disclosed at Geneva in November, 1931. They were branded as foreign forgeries by Japan; today they have largely been carried through by Japan as regards China.

More Stress Seen Needed in Schools About Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct 25—If democracy is now in a more or less critical position, it is because the Democratic idea has not permeated every activity of the school system, in the opinion of John Dewey, nationally-known liberal and member of the Columbia University Faculty.

"The school is the distributing agency in present society," Mr. Dewey held in an address in honor of Felix Adler, founder of the Ethical Culture Schools, here last night. The success of propaganda in the totalitarian states of Europe, he said, should challenge America to be equally enthusiastic in turning its educational system into a support of democracy.

Mr. Dewey found that the American public school system had been remarkably successful from the standpoint of the development and management of the educational plant, but that the end of education had often been neglected. Meanwhile, he held, the United States had been inclined to hold that all that was necessary was to preserve what was accomplished by the forefathers, instead of realizing that changing times demand an adaptation.

Mr. Dewey said that America, while condemning dictatorship for the suppression of freedom, should ask what it is doing in active and organized constructive work to ensure the supremacy of the method of free intelligence among our own youth.

"We shall," he said, "strengthen the cause of democracy in our own country in the degree in which, instead of indulging in emotional condemnation of other nations, we rededicate our own efforts in making the democratic ideals of the supremacy of individual personality over property, of tolerance and cooperation in all the arts of peace, supreme in all the agencies of education of our own people."

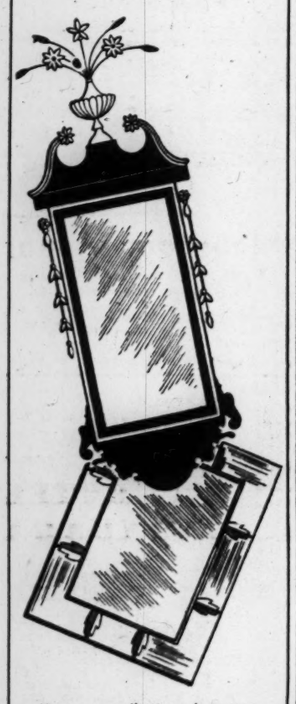
Tuna Kept Moving To Pacific Ports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASTORIA, Ore.—Despite rumor sufficient tuna is being delivered here for all local demands and shipments to California canneries. Thus George Bambrick, secretary of the Pacific Coast Fishermen's Union, denied that shipments to California packers were being protested.

The Fishermen's Union is attempting to maintain a reasonable market on tuna, and for that reason the Union is maintaining the order to reduce all catches to 3,000 pounds to a man on each boat. To further fair play the union is also rotating sections of the trolling fleet, thus permitting all fishermen to have an opportunity to fish choice locations. One California boat, the Destiny, left here recently with a cargo of 100 tons of iced tuna assigned to San Diego canneries.

IT'S DONE with MIRRORS



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What Lies Over the Horizon?

Kenneth Wickware

Boy Sitting on Sand Dune

Picture entered by Kenneth Wickware of Ferndale, Mich., in the Detroit Free Press Amateur Snapshot Contest was awarded the $1,000 grand prize and $500 first prize for pictures of children at the Washington Salon of the Newspaper National Snapshot Awards, in Explorers' Hall of the National Geographic Society.

Aprista Uprising Quickly Quelled By Army in Peru

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 25 (AP)—A War Ministry communique yesterday said two civilians had been killed and one wounded when a group of radicals tried unsuccessfully to capture the barracks of a cavalry regiment at San Pedro in La Libertad Department some 400 miles north of Lima.

The communique identified the radicals as members of the "Aprista-Communist" Party.

The attack occurred about midnight Saturday. The communique said a group of civilians disguised in soldiers' uniforms climbed the low outer wall of the Fifth Cavalry Regiment's barracks and tried to take the buildings by surprise.

Troops repulsed the attack energetically, said the communique. The injured assailant was captured.

The Ministry said one army sergeant was implicated in the plot. It added that perfect order prevailed throughout the country.

The Aprista Party, or APRA, has been driven underground in Peru since the present Peruvian Government consolidated its position under President Benavides in 1934. The name is taken from initials of the Spanish words Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana, or People's American Revolutionary Alliance.

Señor Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, founder and leader of APRA, was until recently known to be in hiding some hours from Lima. There are branches of APRA in Mexico and several other Latin-American countries.

The APRA program is a synthesis of socialistic thinking, with special emphasis upon restoring Peru to the Peruvians.

Boys Play Truant For Jobs on WPA

HAZLETON, Pa. (AP)—Truant Officer William Teuthold has reported to school officials that checking on the absence of a score of boys from the high school led to the discovery they were working on WPA jobs.

The officer ordered the boys back to school and threatened to arrest their parents under the compulsory attendance laws.

Another group of boys unsuccessfully applied to school officials for leaves of absence for two weeks to take WPA jobs.

Pick of Nation's Snapshots Vie For Honors in Newspaper Contest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—The Fourth Annual Newspaper National Snapshot Awards contest grand prize of $1,500 was won by Kenneth Wickware of Ferndale, Mich., for his snapshot of a boy seated on the sand dunes on the shores of Lake Huron. The picture was entered by the Detroit Free Press.

Each year Class A, which includes pictures of children, has taken the grand prize. Mr. Wickware, a clerk in an oil company office took the snapshot of Kenneth Higgs, who was vacationing near Lake Huron. His picture not only took the grand prize, but first prize in Class A.

The Class B prize winner was J. V. Sheap, of Lansing, Mich., for his action picture of a farmer. Class C, still life, award was to William F. Feraga of St. Louis, Mo. Class D, informal portraits of adults, was won by M. J. Burelbach of Chattanooga, Tenn., for a study of his mother-in-law baking pies in her kitchen.

The Newspaper National Snapshot Contest is conducted by individual newspapers in various parts of the country during six weeks of the summer. From the thousands of prints submitted, each paper selects one print for each of the four classes to enter in the national contest which is held in the Explorers' Hall of the National Geographic Society.

Judges included Norman Rockwell, artist and illustrator, Toni Frissel, fashion photographer, George Henry High, amateur photographer, and Kenneth Wilson Williams, editor of amateur photographic publications. Cornelia Otis Skinner, actress, was unable to attend because of professional engagements.

The quality of the pictures submitted made it a difficult matter for the judges to select from the 405 entries, 12 prizes—three in each class—and 125 honorable mention prizes of $50 each.

Pictures will be on exhibit until Oct. 29 in Washington following with an exhibit in New York City.

New Zealand Women 'Grow'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—Rapid strides marking the growth of a movement to organize countrywomen in New Zealand were evidenced in the annual conference of 600 delegates of the New Zealand Federation of Women's Institutes held here this year.

This parliament of countrywomen, representing 900 Institutes throughout the Dominion, testified to the advance made since the idea of women's institutes, originated in Canada, finally reached New Zealand by way of England about 17 years ago.

Continued growth was indicated in the disclosure of plans for the founding of a headquarters in the Chatham Islands, about 300 miles east of New Zealand, and another at Rarotonga, in the Cook Island group. Progress of the organization among the Maori tribes has been enhanced by a recent Government grant for this branch of the work. This, however, has been the only subsidy from the State.

This progress, the leaders of the movement claim, has been accompanied by beneficial effects upon women of the country. They declare that, especially during the depression, women through the Institutes, have found interests in handicrafts, arts, and drama which have contributed to a deeper sense of independence, a better knowledge of business and a generally wider outlook. In line with ideas of early proponents of the movement to mold it to suit special conditions of the country, they say, women have, through independent thinking, developed greater ability in public affairs and a greater capacity to manage their own affairs.

Audit Officers Re-elected

CHICAGO (AP)—P. L. Tomson of New York, the President, and all other officers were re-elected Oct. 21 at concluding sessions of the annual convention of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Java Joins in Honoring Queen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SURABAYA, Java — Netherlands East Indies gave a remarkable demonstration of loyalty to Queen Wilhelmina when they celebrated in September 40 years of her reign over the Netherlands and its colonies.

Surabaya in particular had put on its gala dress for this occasion. All Government and private buildings were decorated with thousands of small electric bulbs, flooding the city with light. In the trees on boulevards hundreds of orange-colored bulbs shed a soft orange glow.

Schools were closed for three days and the children, both white and colored, mingled in enormous throngs on the roads singing national songs.

There were fireworks, masquerades, parades, a flower procession, a costume show in which all races joined.

The roads were packed with natives in motorcars, on bicycles, in little one-horse carriages, in demmos (vehicles on three wheels, with seating capacity for three persons). In one of these demmos a whole kampong (native village) seemed to be packed together; 16 heads were counted, Javanese, Chinese, Japanese, Arabs, and other Oriental and Occidental races joined the happy throngs on foot.

In the flower procession a Japanese was seen carrying a little house on his shoulders. It was made of orange paper and the size of a yard square. In its roof was written, in letters of red, white and blue, "The House of Orange."

At a naval review 25 warships paraded in the Surabaya Bay. Large crowds thronged the wharves watching the display. At night the ships were illuminated.

Links in Christianity's Chain

Worship in the Early Church: Singing of Psalms, Hymns of Praise, and Thanksgiving Was Important Feature of Services—Gospel Read Last While Congregation Stood

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Twentieth of 56 Articles

A scene that Christians have loved to dwell upon is commonly known as the Last Supper. This was the occasion of the last meeting of Christ Jesus with his disciples as he was about to enter upon those terrible experiences known as the Passion—his arrest, trial, crucifixion, and resurrection. This occasion (it seems sacrilegious to term it a meal, so sacred are its implications), during the celebration of the Jewish Passover is regarded by many as having inaugurated the Eucharist, a ceremony still carried on by most Christian churches. At the communion service, by partaking of bread and wine, one is believed to be brought into closer relationship with Jesus, as Saviour and Messiah.

This experience is termed both Sacrament and Eucharist. The former in its Latin derivation signifies consecration; the latter is derived from Greek words which mean thanksgiving. Even in early times a disagreement arose among Christians as to the meaning of the Sacrament, whether the bread and wine are of the real body and blood of Jesus; or whether the partaking of them, without being literally transformed as to their nature, renews the service of communion with the Holy Spirit.

Many of the early Christians were Jews, disciples of Judaism, many others were pagans; but all, pagan and Jew, had observed rites which were regarded as sacrifices. Therefore, it was but natural that something of that character should have found place in the forms of worship in the early Church. We read in Acts that the Eucharist, observance of the Last Supper, was carried on "with gladness and singleness of heart, praising God" (Acts 2:46-47). While in the account of the Last Supper as recorded either in Mark's or Matthew's Gospel, there are no words of Jesus calling upon his disciples to establish a sacred rite after the type of that experience, yet Paul (I Cor. 11:24) states that Jesus said, "this do in remembrance of me."

Directions for Church Rites

In a work known as "The Didache," or "The Teachings of the Twelve Apostles," probably written during the first century, are given ceremonial directions for certain rites of the Church, as baptism, the conduct of the Eucharist, and rules to govern the duties of presbyters and other officials of the Church. The prayers to be said at communion are definitely set forth, and prescription is made of those who are entitled to have part in holy communion. These instructions are not to be regarded as belonging to any particular church, but are general—the regulations for the conduct of early worship.

As it was not convenient for certain classes, slaves in particular, to take part in an evening communion service, the custom arose of observing communion in the morning, a custom defended as commemorating the resurrection of the Lord. There is no evidence that the forms of worship observed in the various churches were either fixed or uniform, yet their general character was similar. The presiding official spoke; the congregation prayed and sang hymns.

In the forms of worship described by Justin Martyr, still extant, is an account of the methods pursued in Rome, about the middle of the second century. The meetings were held on Sundays; and services of prayer were followed by reading of the Scriptures, and singing. Bread and diluted wine were partaken of after the president had consecrated them by grace. To this the congregation responded, "So be it." Only those who had been baptized were permitted to partake of the Eucharist. Modified forms of worship were adopted as the work of the priests, bishops, and other officials of the Church became more clearly defined.

Preparation for Membership

At an early date baptism was adopted as the formal rite of admission to the Church. For newcomers who were not prepared spiritually to partake of the communion, various steps were established as preparation for baptism and church membership. The rite of baptism was usually observed just before an important day in the church calendar, as Easter or Pentecost. It appears that while baptism was only occasional, the Eucharist was a daily or weekly observance.

An important feature of the early Church services was the singing of psalms, hymns of praise, and thanksgiving. At the regular services there were readings from various parts of the Old Testament and in the second century of the New Testament, as its canon began to take form. The Gospel, it is said, was read last and while all stood. At services other than on Sunday, repetition of the psalms by the entire congregation was common. This was the accepted custom after the fourth century. Much of the ritual was improvised by the officials in charge of the services under the generally agreed plan.

In the second century, "Churen Orders," a manual, provided disciplinary and liturgical regulations. Toward the end of the fourth century, books appeared prescribing the precise forms of worship to be used at all church services. Apart from the singing of psalms and canticles, it appears that the music was an adaptation of the Jewish and Greek forms.

When, under Constantine, Christianity was adopted as the religion of the State, various groups or orders of persons desiring to devote their lives to sacred work sprang up in different parts of the Empire. Among these orders were the nuns for whom Athanasius laid down, among others, this rule for women. "At midnight arise and say first, 'At midnight I have arisen to give thanks to Thee for the judgments of Thy righteousness,' and pray and begin to say all the 51st Psalm to the end, and let this be a rule for every day." And he exhorted them to say as many psalms as possible "standing . . . " and after these psalms had been repeated to say, "Alleluia." These rules indicate the definiteness of the rites of worship in the early Church. It is said that these rules are the earliest traces of the order of services for morning and evening prayers now found in the English Prayer Book.

The Beginnings of Organization

As we have seen, there soon arose the necessity for officials in the early Church. Bishops, presbyters, and deacons were appointed during the first Christian Assemblies in Jerusalem. Bishop means literally an overseer; presbyter (later priest) signifies elder; deacon implies servant. As the older men were more likely to be reliable, the first missionaries, as Paul and Barnabas, appointed elders to have charge of the affairs of the churches formed among the early converts. Later, certain other missionaries, among them Ignatius, directed the appointing of presidents who not only presided over the affairs of the church but had the power to appoint other presidents.

The office of bishop as the head of a monarchical episcopate developed, and still later the deacons became his aids. The bishop had charge of the funds of the church, dispensed charity, and looked after the welfare of the needy. The elders of the church, sitting as a council, became advisers to the bishop. As churches in a district multiplied, a presbyter was appointed to take charge of the new assembly. He was, however, under the supervision of the bishop of the district. This method was probably first developed in some large center, like Rome, Antioch, or Carthage; but as Christianity grew it became the common method of organization.

At first, Christians worshipped in the Jewish synagogues. It did not appear to these earliest disciples of the new order that in their worship complete separation from their former associations would follow. But as it became apparent that enmity of the Jews was stirring, the Christian services were held in the homes, or at times in caves or any place of shelter where they would be uninterrupted. When persecutions came, it was a common custom to hold services in the catacombs or other burial places of Christian martyrs.

In the second century, they began to build churches after the style of the home chapels where they had been accustomed to worship. These churches grew in number in the third century and were known as "houses of God," from the Greek word "Kuriakōn," belonging to the Lord. The structure was usually an oblong building, with one end in the form of a semi-circle, termed the apse. The opposite end of the structure was a porch for the use of penitents. The bishop and his presbyters sat in the middle of the apse. The altar was gradually evolved from the domestic table used in the homes through a wooden or stone block to a formal structure with four legs placed in the center of the apse. From the paintings in the catacombs, it is concluded that in the early days walls of churches were decorated. Glass mosaics were used, but no sculpture appeared until the fourth century.

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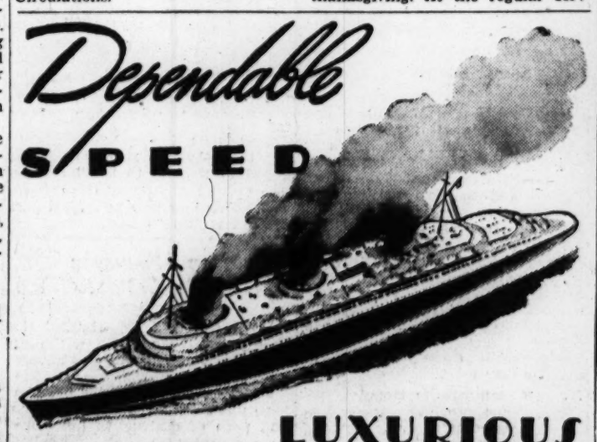

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Aviation Training for Youth Purpose of New U. S. Survey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 24—Efforts to aid youth training in aviation gathered momentum today as the newly founded Air Youth of America Committee began its national survey of aeronautical opportunities open to youths.

The committee, headed by Winthrop Rockefeller, son of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will gather and coordinate facts on aeronautical training possibilities and seek to indicate how such possibilities may be increased and how American youth may turn in larger numbers to aviation.

The committee's formation and activities were partially inspired by recent findings of the late Commander Frank M. Hawks and of the National Aeronautical Association in Washington that the United States had fallen far behind Europe in the aeronautical education of its youth. The Federal Administration is purportedly worried over this nation's alleged lack of qualified reserve pilots and mechanics and is seeking to remedy this through National Youth Association and Civilian Conservation Corps training.

Mr. Rockefeller held that the depression had brought unprecedented leisure to American youth and that where aeronautical training was available it was eagerly seized.

"The response that has been seen in many of the larger cities where the model plane building and junior aviation programs have been undertaken shows the need for standardization, co-ordination, and the endeavor to improve the programs already established," he said. "In addition, the development of new programs in other areas should be encouraged by the committee."

Guffey Democrats Back GOP Candidates in Pennsylvania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 24—The Democratic machine in Pennsylvania developed new signs of stress today as rampaging factions in three major counties ran out on the leadership which apparently had made its peace with the state organization following the primary war last spring. Old-line party leaders in Allegheny, Luzerne and Schuylkill counties were in open revolt when this was written and out with a formal resolution endorsing the Republican candidates in the Keystone State contest.

The revolt has its head among chieftains who supported Senator Joseph F. Guffey in the primary fight for Democratic control in the State when he entered his own ticket headed by Lieut. Gov. Thomas Kennedy with the blessing of the John L. Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization forces. Mr. Kennedy and his running mates lost to the state organization headed by Gov. George H. Earle, running for the United States Senate, and Charles Alvin Hones, candidate for succession to the Governorship. Senator Guffey has since made up with Earle leadership and is now manager of their campaign.

The Allegheny County movement, underwritten by 109 of the 156 Guffey Democratic leaders in that vastly populous industrial area, was a complete endorsement of the Republican nominees, of whom Superior Court Judge Arthur James is the standard-bearer. It commends the Republicans for adoption of "a liberal and progressive platform" and the nomination of "liberal and progressive candidates."

Charge Graft and Corruption

"We still feel now as we felt in the primary campaign," it adds, "that the regular Democratic Party by its graft and corruption and excessive taxation has driven industry from the State of Pennsylvania, causing a great deal of unemployment."

Unemployment in Pennsylvania had risen from 1,000,000 to 1,750,000 since Governor Earle became the New Deal incumbent in 1934. The resolution charges, and it denounces the Democratic 1938 alignment as having proved itself unworthy of public confidence and trust "due to its misdeeds in the past or the misdeeds of its political sponsors."

Joseph S. Doyle, Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Kennedy-Guffey Organization, supplemented the resolution with criticism of the Senator as now condoning graft and corruption charges brought during the bitter primary.

Doubt Guffey's Attitude

"If Guffey could say in the primary campaign that the Administration leaders were unworthy and unfit for public office, how can he support them today and expect us to support them?" Mr. Doyle asked.

The Luzerne and Schuylkill leaders who jumped the party fence were equally emphatic as representing "the interests of old-line Democrats and of all true Democrats who have thus far maintained an allegiance to those of the Democratic Party who have stood for labor and all that labor represents," declaring for "straight Republican ticket."

The Pennsylvania campaign already has surpassed the year's record of bitterness, but it had appeared that the Democrats had shifted their tooth-and-claw tactics from each other to the Republican opposition. They are to have a big contingent of New Deal stalwarts mount the hustings for them as the contest swings through its final two weeks, James A. Farley, National Democratic Chairman, having begun the procession into this "special background" at Philadelphia last week.

Senator Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, Majority Leader; Attorney General Homer S. Cummings; Secretary of Agriculture Henry W. Wallace, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, and Speaker William B. Bankhead, Alabama, are others on the list of federal speakers.

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Consult the school advertisements on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays; also refer to the Weekly Magazine Section on Wednesdays.

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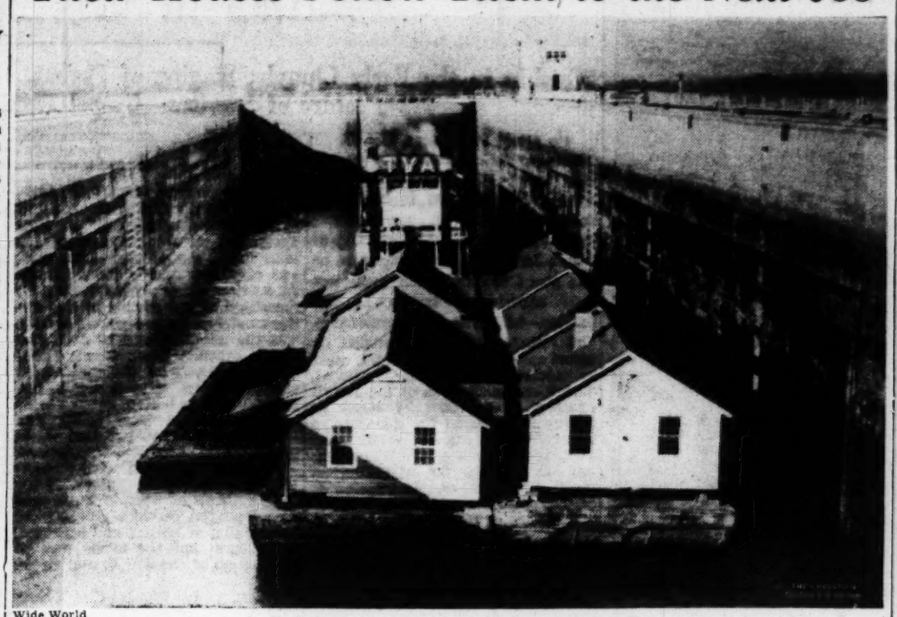

Wide World

Moving in a Big Way by the TVA

These workers' houses, used during construction of the Pickwick Landing Dam on the Tennessee River in Southwest Tennessee on the TVA navigation and flood-control project, are being towed downstream to the site of the Gilbertsville Dam in Western Kentucky, near Paducah. There the houses, 60 in all, will be again set up and occupied by workers on the Kentucky project.

Australians Plan To Fix Price Of Domestic Wheat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The Federal Cabinet has approved a home consumption price scheme for wheat, submitted by the States, and a Federal Wheat Board will be established. The board will include representatives of the Commonwealth and the States, and will distribute among wheat growers funds raised under the equalization plan.

The basic feature of the plan is that the State Government will fix 4s. 8d. a bushel as the home consumption price for wheat. The part proposed for the Commonwealth is that it shall legalize the States' action by a variable excise duty on flour, representing the difference between world prices for wheat and 4s. 8d. The Wheat Board will be the advisory authority regarding the rate from time to time, and will also advise on the equivalent of the home consumption price of wheat in terms of flour prices. Bread is expected to increase by one penny a two-pound loaf.

The State Premiers unanimously agreed to the scheme at a conference in Sydney after the opinion was expressed that it would be impossible to devise any practicable plan based on the voluntary cooperation of growers, millers, and merchants. The Federal Government wanted this voluntary plan, but has bowed to the unanimous wish of the States for an excise duty. That will make it unpopular with rank-and-file voters, and it seems that the States have passed on the onus to the Federal authority.

The co-operation of Commonwealth and States in such a cumbersome plan as that proposed is made necessary because of the limitations imposed on the Commonwealth's power to act by Section 92 of the Federal Constitution, requiring absolute free trade, and intercourse in commerce between the States.

The Premier of New South Wales, Mr. Bertram Stevens, who was the prime mover in the scheme, said that the unanimous agreement between the States for the first time in history was a definite step towards stabiliaztion of the wheat industry which might mean the salvation of that industry and a good deal else.

Regime in Vienna Plans Greater City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—New airports, a Danube harbor, an imposing forum, a "garden city," several bird sanctuaries, and new city parks are promised Vienna under an extension scheme which is to increase the city's area to 67,000 acres.

The City has allotted extensive areas for rehousing workers and the first phase of the scheme providing 916 houses in pleasant environments is near completion. This, together with other expenditure on public utilities, road building, house repairs, and modernizing of school premises has, it is claimed, helped to cut down unemployment in Vienna by 20 per cent. The Greater Vienna, planned by the new regime is expected to have a population of 2,500,000, an increase of 700,000.

Plane Crashes in Australia

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Oct. 25 (AP)—An Australian National Airways liner crashed on Mt. Dandenong, 40 miles southeast of Melbourne, today. Among the 18 fatalities was C. Hawks, Member of the House of Representatives, who was a former Minister of Commerce. The machine, with a crew of four, was bound from Adelaide to Melbourne.

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Women's Congress in Delhi To Scan New Activities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI—The women of India are making preparations for the thirteenth session of the All India Women's Congress, which is to be held at Delhi at the end of December.

When the Women's Congress was founded, its members intended to devote their attention to questions which directly affected social welfare and education, since both were sorely in need of reform and expansion. But times change. Even though today educational opportunity is still unsatisfactory—only 16.5 per cent of Indian girls receive education, and only 14 per cent attain any sort of literacy—while social conditions still need a vast amount of attention, yet the women of India are becoming increasingly aware of the need for woman's help and understanding in the political affairs of their country.

During the year since the holding of the last session of the Congress, a woman, Mrs. R. Subbaroyan, has taken her seat as a Congress member in the Central Legislative Assembly, and already has presented a bill which deals with marriage questions. She is a woman well fitted to play a part in the work of the highest Indian legislature, having gained experience as a member of the Round Table Conferences, of the Franchise Committee, of the League of Nations Advisory Committee on Social Questions, and having served for many years on the Syndicate of the Madras University.

Another woman, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, has made history by becoming first Minister of Health and Minister of Local Government in the United Provinces, by presenting a budget for medical services.

A third woman, Dr. Poonen Lukhose, has been appointed Surgeon-General in Travancore State, being the first woman to hold such a position in any part of India.

Beyond the activities and achievements of individual women, however, work has been successfully done in broad and far-reaching fields. The Government of India has removed the ban on the employment of women in Foreign and Colonial offices and freedom of employment in these directions will operate from 1939 onward.

In the United Provinces Assembly a bill has been carried which, applying to every woman worker in factories which are not seasonal, gives the right of payment of maternity benefit for a period extending up to eight weeks. It provides rest for women workers with babies.

Both the Council of State and the Rewa State Legislative Assembly are dealing, or have already dealt, with the problem of child marriage by attempts to amend successfully the Child Marriage Restraint Act. The latter body has in hand the question of polygamy and is endeavoring to prohibit marriage where great disparity of age exists.

Women, say the organized bodies of Indian women, have not the right longer to stand outside national activities and national readjustment. Their point of view is different from that of men and, calculated to balance it, should be offered freely wherever and whenever it is required.

Collection of Fine American Printing Shown at Pierpont Morgan Library

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—With a view to promoting the art of fine printing in the United States, the Pierpont Morgan Library has on public view today an exhibition of the work in this field by the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It will be open to the public daily except on Sundays from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. until Nov. 12.

The showing includes books, circulars, pamphlets, cards and posters, and a series of formal resolutions addressed to distinguished visitors of learned societies, memorials on the passing of some leading persons in the art world and addresses of thanks for rare gifts to the Museum.

The influence of the Metropolitan Museum of Art on fine printing was stressed by speakers at a preview of the exhibition at the Morgan library last night. Henry W. Kent, Secretary of the Museum, was praised for what he had done in this connection, since it was he who in 1905 conceived the idea that a museum's printing should be worthy of the other fine arts. He soon obtained from the trustees a grant of money for a small hand press, out of which grew the present Museum Press, whose influence today reaches out all over the world.

Among the speakers who paid tribute to Mr. Kent were Bruce Rogers, typographer; Daniel Berkeley Updike, of the Merrymount Press, Boston; Carl Purington Rollins of Yale University Press; Melbert B. Cary, Jr., of the American Institute of Graphic Arts, and William M. Ivins, Jr., Curator of Printing of the Mtropolitan Museum.

Dies Inquiry Turns on Bridges

(Continued from Page 1)

tion. Mr. Dies addresses his remarks as much to them as to witnesses. From the journalists' viewpoint he follows the invaluable habit of making summaries after each witness, and of emphasizing each point with pithy "editorial comment" as it is made which saves the reporter the necessity of his own interpretation.

Another aspect of the informality is a privilege granted to Harper Knowles, the first witness. Mr. Knowles is Chairman of the Radical Research Committee of the American Legion, Department of California. Mr. Knowles is accompanied by his counsel Ray E. Nimmo, and Mr. Nimmo says it would save time if he were permitted to examine Mr. Knowles instead of the Committee.

Mr. Knowles has come with a detailed documentary attack on Harry Bridges, Australian-born West Coast CIO leader, whom he wants deported. Mr. Dies says it is a little unusual for a witness to be so interrogated by his own counsel, but sees no harm in it, and the procedure is adopted. Occasionally the two Representatives ask questions, but chiefly their comments merely identify them with Mr. Knowles' own hostility for Mr. Bridges. The pending Bridges deportation case brought by the Labor Department has been deferred by Miss Perkins, pending the Supreme Court's decision in the Strecker case.

Charges Seem Broad

Mr. Knowles' charges seem rather broad, but no broader than some of the other evidence before the Committee, which has brought many indignant denials from those accused of communism.

Once or twice Mr. Dies asks the witness if he is "sure" of something, to which witness replies affirmatively and explains he has affidavits and sworn testimony. Later Mr. Starnes will go to the West Coast and investigate matters personally.

Mr. Bridges, meanwhile at San Francisco, characterizes the charge as an "old story" and says Mr. Knowles, his accuser "is Secretary of the Associated Farmers of California, an organization of corporation heads and bankers closely related to the San Francisco Industrial Association and Chamber of Commerce."

Third Marine Union In Atlantic Tangle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the independent reorganization of the extinct International Seamen's Union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, a third union has entered the already tangled Atlantic Coast maritime situation.

The union's resuscitation as an independent body was announced by David E. Grange, one-time leader of the ISU Oct. 20. The revived organization will compete with both the Seafarers' International Union, the present AFL maritime affiliate, and the Committee for Industrial Organization's National Maritime Union.

The new union will immediately ask the National Labor Relations Board to remand to it all seamen who voted for it under the Board's supervision and who now form part of the Seafarers' Union.

Squeals and Squawks Of Static Put to Work

WASHINGTON (AP)—Natural science at last has found a job for static, bane of radio listeners everywhere.

Squawks, squeals and all, it has been put to work tracing the origin and path of destructive hurricanes such as ripped into New England last month.

Secretary Ickes got the story Oct. 22 in reports from Puerto Rico on experiments in progress there, in Florida and elsewhere.

The experimenters say the system works this way:

Static accompanies the hurricane.

A static discharge is recorded at two widely separated points by an electric tube sensitive to such discharges. The direction from which the discharge comes is indicated in a photographed record of the tube at each of the stations. These two directions are subjected to a triangulation system and the position of the storm center is thus calculated.

Referees Decide Congress Nominee

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 25 (AP)—The referees in the Eighth District Congressional dispute voted unanimously today that W. O. Burgin of Lexington should be the Democratic nominee.

The report of the three referees was read by Superior Court Judge W. C. Harris.

The ruling, which both candidates in the four-months old dispute had agreed to accept as final, eliminated C. B. Deane of Rockingham.

Selection of a congressional nominee in the state by a board of referees, all being lawyers residing outside the Eighth District, was unprecedented in North Carolina. The decision, however, was in favor of the man who led by about 100 votes in the first count of returns from the run off primary of July 2.

On a recount, with the state board of elections sitting in with the county boards in several counties, Deane gained a slight lead after some absentee ballots were voided.

Trade Board Names Advertising Examiner

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission created a Radio and Periodical Division Oct. 24 to examine advertising in these mediums and determine whether it complies with Commission standards.

The new division will be headed by P. B. Morehouse, a trial attorney with the Commission for nine years.

Duties similar to those of the new division have been assigned since 1929 to a special board of investigation, which has now been abolished.

Herring Strike Fails

LOWESTOFT, England (AP)—The "Sunday Herring" strike by 2,400 Scottish fish girls collapsed Oct. 25. All but a few returned to work when English fisherwomen retaliated by refusing to handle fish caught by Scots.

The strike was called Oct. 24 after the Scottish girls charged English Sunday fishing was unfair competition with the Scots who did not fish on Sunday. The girls were engaged in salting and packing herring.

New Wage Law Found Generally Met in N. Y. City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—This great commercial and industrial center has settled down to meeting the new wages and hours laws practically 100 per cent, spokesmen for business and labor said here today.

Labor organizations and trade groups have both urged their members to see that the federal statutes providing for a 25 cent minimum hourly wage and a work week of 44 hours are met. The unions have advised their members to report immediately any employer's refusal to comply. A hasty survey has revealed that so far no complaints have been registered and union officials have said that they expect very few.

Much uncertainty surrounds the application of the law to certain industries, but all employers in doubt have been advised to comply with the law first and to make inquiries later. Since most New York industhies pay at least 25 cents an hour for work, it is not expected that the new law will cause as much dislocation of business here as it may in sections of the country where wages are considerably lower.

Perhaps the largest block of employees to benefit by the new law is the red-capped railway porters. Many of these men receive little, if any, pay from the companies for which they work, depending entirely upon gratituities. The Pennsylvania has announced, however, that it will immediately guarantee its "red caps" a wage of 25 cents an hour. Other lines are expected to follow suit.

New York City, as national center for many nation-wide unions, is interested in the effects of the law elsewhere. The garment and textile unions do not believe the law will cause any major shutdowns or retrenchments, even in the poorest paying sections of the south. A spokesman for the Cotton Textile Institute declared that wages in cotton textile plants were generally above the 25 cents an hour mark, with a few possible exceptions, and that not a single shutdown would result from the new law.

The largest question mark in New York City was said to hang over merchants who employ youths in full or part time work, such as delivering or peddling magazines. Merchants have been advised to keep a close record of those working for them, however, until the question is settled.

All questions concerning exemptions and applications of the federal statutes are being directed to the office of Miss Frieda Miller, Industrial Commissioner of the State Department of Labor.

Lehman and Dewey Trade Charges in Bid for Votes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—It was thrust for thrust today in the New York State gubernatorial campaign as Gov. Herbert H. Lehman put aside the even tenor of his way in the public stewardship to return the fire of Thomas E. Dewey, his Republican opponent, in a scathing personal attack that marked the resumption of the upstate battle between the two candidates.

Simultaneously, Mr. Dewey bore in upon the State capitol with another portfolio of ammunition against the "monopoly" of current political machines to which, he declares, Mr. Lehman is the unwitting front.

He had radiocast to a state-wide audience last night a blast against the O'Connell brothers' machine in Albany as a preface, he said, to disclosures on the scene tonight of "the vicious mess of corruption which exists within the very shadow of the capitol of the State." Corruption of the ballot, violation of the voters' seerecy, the packing of the grand jury and violation of civil liberties—all woud figure in the description of the Albany "political racket," he promised, as he pursued the most effective issue he has developed in his campaign, that New York is one of the richest hunting grounds for sordid organization politics.

Lehman Hits Back

Governor Lehman showed last night that he, too, could hit out with caustic effect, as he answered Mr. Dewey's charge that he permitted himself to be drafted for a fourth term because it was the will of the bosses. He had accepted renomination, Mr. Lehman said, because he was convinced that Mr. Dewey was "neither familiar with nor in sympathy with the social and humanitarian objectives for which I have fought in this State for the past many years."

"I am ready and eager, if elected, to serve the people again as their Governor and to fight with them militantly to safeguard the gains we have achieved," the Governor continued. "This is the reason why I felt it to be my duty once more to lay aside my personal interests and to make available to the people—if that is their wish—my training, my experience and my leadership. I do so with enthusiasm and a full sense of the responsibility and obligation entailed."

The wish to serve the people well for the next four years was his sole aim, the Governor declared, leading to the pledge and query:

"During those four years I will be actuated by no ambition for other public office. Can Mr. Dewey say as much?"

Explains State Budget

Recent accusations by Mr. Dewey that the State budget was balanced by "bookkeeping," the Governor continued, could only have been made through lack of knowledge, since no item in the executive budget can become effective without approval of both legislative houses, one of which—the Assembly—has been Republican-controlled during five of Mr. Lehman's six years in the governorship; that the people must approve at a general election every bond issue and that every one floated during the last six years had thus been "actually authorized."

"Mr. Dewey and his political advisers do not like to have me tell the people the good news of the balanced budget," the Governor said.

Injection of the names of gangsters and hoodlums into discussions of state finances, the Governor charged, was "solely for the purpose of creating suspicion and confusion." The only time the State budget had been deliberately unbalanced, he continued, was in 1936 when the Republican assembly, "contrary to constitutional mandate and despite my urgent pleas, refused to provide nearly $12,000,000 to cover the debt service on the State's obligations."

"The undeniable fact is that, though my opponent may be a good prosecuting attorney," Mr. Lehman added, "he has had no training or experience in the administering of the difficult task facing a Governor each day of the year."

Dewey Renews Attack

Simultaneously Mr. Dewey in a state-wide radiocast and a whirlwind tour of Kings County, where the Democratic District Attorney's office is in the throes of a major scandal, was counterposing tribute to the Governor as "an honorable and conscientious man," with the charge that Albany was "filled with racketeers" who dominated the capitol's political and economic life.

"I respect the Governor's integrity and devotion to duty," Mr. Dewey said. "I don't know whether he knows about these conditions but it doesn't make any difference. The Democratic machine is too much for any man. Its a system—a habit—a political way of life. No Democratic Governor can cope with it."

This third of a series of weekly radiocasts over the State network was in the same style which Mr. Dewey made famous during his winning drive for the New York County District Attorneyship last year. It was the narrative of the three O'Connell brothers in Albany whose 16-year-old "political racket could have taught tricks to Tammany Hall in its heyday," Mr Dewey declared.

Albany Situation

These brothers—Edward J., Daniel P., and John J.—Mr. Dewey specified, maintained a beer monopoly, enforced by use of official power in 200 out of the 259 bars and grills in Albany. The interest involved was the "family enterprise." Hedrick brewery, and Mr. Dewey elaborated at length on the plight of tavern keepers who did not heed the brothers' dictum, "it's Hedrick's or else."

"When a tavern keeper puts in Hedrick's 100 per cent, the sky is the limit," he continued. "He gets his license renewed without a hitch. He can have slot machines, hostesses, music and dancing. He can stay open all night—and throw the key away."

It was Daniel, convicted in Federal Court for conspiracy for participating in a $4,000,000 baseball pool growing out of a prosecution in Boston, and for contempt of court for refusal to testify, who figured in the party clique which persuaded Governor Lehman to run again for office against his will, Mr. Dewey asserted.

Sea Mystery Traced To Ship's Break-Up

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP)—A Government Court of Inquiry probing one of the deepest mysteries of the sea today decided that the British freighter Anglo Australian, missing seven months, probably broke in half "from deck to keel" after its shelter-deck buckled.

The 5,456-ton vessel, carrying a crew of 39, disappeared last March in mid-Atlantic while on a voyage from England to Vancouver, B. C. It was last reported off the Azores March 14. No trace of the vessel has been found.

The British steamer Northleigh, traveling from Cardiff to Panama just behind the missing ship, reported calm weather for the entire crossing.

The Court of Inquiry pointed out that more than half the freighter's deadweight was concentrated amidships. It decided that it was unlikely that an explosion or collision on the high seas caused the tragedy. It attached no blame to the owners, Lawther, Latta & Co.

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Mexico Intensifies Search For New Markets for Its Oil

"Mexico for the Mexicans"

Fifth of a Series on President Cardenas and the Current Crisis in His Reform Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Mexico's barter sale of oil to Germans, based on its need for finished goods and Germany's need for raw materials, has been the subject of much heated and even hysterical comment in the United States press. The fact that the two nations are trading with each other has loosed the cry of Nazi meddling in Mexico, which has a foundation chiefly in the fact that when democratic nations won't accept Mexican oil, the fascist nations will gladly take it—if at the same time they find an outlet for their manufactured products.

A similar series of heated reports have been circulated about Japan's activities in Mexico, about her negotiations for Mexican oil, and her financing a pipeline across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec so that oil may be transported from the fields on the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific coast where Japan could easily transport it. If these reports are viewed in the light of reason here they lose foundation for two causes.

Japanese Problem

The first of these is that Japan now buys the bulk of her oil from California and there is no inducement for her to pay the high increase in freightage to the eastern coast of Mexico, plus the tolls necessary at the Panama Canal, in order to get Mexican oil. The second report that Japan is financing the building of a pipe line across the Isthmus does not hold up in view of the fact that Japan is fighting a costly war which is consuming every possible cent which she can command, and that the present era is not one for her to make foreign investments.

This does not bar the fact that Japan would like to get a further hold in Mexico and that, were times normal, she might undertake the financing of such a pipe line, but that she has carried on either extensive or successful operations here since the expropriation is not supported in fact. If she could get Mexican oil from a Pacific port there is no question that she would, but there is no means for transporting the oil to the Pacific, without going through the Canal by boat, and until such a time arrives, the Japanese threat may be heavily discounted.

The major effort for breaking the embargo on Mexican oil has centered about the activities of William R. Davis, an independent United States operator with European branches, including a refinery in Hamburg. Mr. Davis has carried on extensive negotiations with the Mexican government for the barter of Mexican oil for German machinery. These negotiations have lately come to a standstill because of Mr. Davis' difficulties in financing the operations and it is doubtful if they will be resumed.

This then leaves the way open for a possible contract between the German and Mexican Governments which would have the advantage of not being subject to legal interruption by the companies, since sovereign states cannot be sued. Whether such a contract will be consummated, cannot now be ascertained; but even it would have disadvantages. Mexico needs capital and Germany will furnish only goods. Germany may sacrifice her contracts with the big companies, if she buys Mexican oil, and would have to assume at the same time the responsibility for transporting the oil.

In the face of this highly complex situation Mexico has within the past two months taken a new approach to the marketing of her oil. Halted in her negotiations with the United States, Great Britain, Europe and Japan she has turned to South and Central America to find markets. Mexican agents are now canvassing these countries to find buyers for Mexican oil and the government has definitely launched into a campaign of salesmanship in the world market.

It will take months and maybe years to determine the results of this attempt, for the Latin-American countries either barter or pay in fluctuating currencies which will be of no great advantage to Mexico. Since they also demand refined petroleum products, Mexico must increase her refining capacities, which calls for an added investment of millions of dollars, in order to supply the new market to the south.

Solution Is Sought

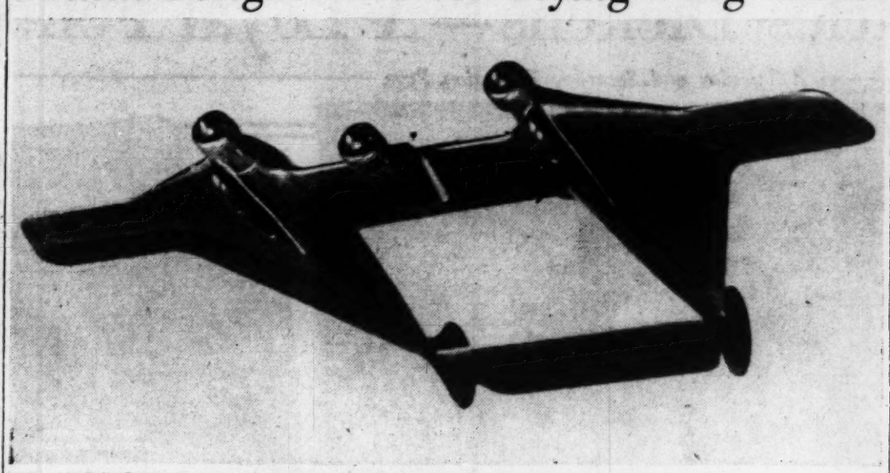
If some amicable solution could be found to the conflict between the Mexican Government and the companies, whereby the government continued to produce and the companies assumed the distribution of the oil, with suitable indemnities paid to them for their loss, the tangled situation would be clarified. The cash value would be restored to Mexican oil and the damage to United States trade inherent in the barter deals which displace American machinery would be eliminated.

The two opposing forces continue daily more adamant however and no concession is made on either side. The companies continue losing on their great investment here and the Mexican government struggles with a depreciated peso, an extreme reduction in government income, and a baffling problem in marketing to meet.

Far from weakening under this dismal situation President Cardenas has increased his attacks upon the companies, has advanced estimates for indemnities which are but a fraction of the companies' estimates, and has elaborated his policy of "Mexico for the Mexicans" with a recent pronouncement. At the opening of the Congress he announced that he would present a bill preventing the granting of any further concessions for the exploitation of Mexico's subsoil. Such a measure would defeat any further investments in Mexico's mineral resources and put it squarely up to Mexico to supply her own capital for their development. In view of the present state of Government finances the question of where such money would come from seems unanswerable.

Betty Kirk

British Designer Evolves 'Flying Wing' Model



Willoughby Delta Company

The Plane as It Would Look Passing Overhead

The two cabin fuselage surfaces are flared on their undersides to add lift. The control section is in the center. This design, it is claimed, can lift more proportionally than any current planes.

Airplane Cabin to Assist Wings in Rising

News of Aviation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An airplane of radical design whose cabin is designed to assist the other flying surfaces in keeping it aloft is being built near Oxford, England, by P. Nesbit Willoughby, its designer, a young British engineer and pilot.

Mr. Willoughby's design looks something like two monoplanes joined together except that the fuselages, or passenger-carrying sections, are spread out on their lower sides like a flatfish. This cabin when propelled through the air contributes lifting power in addition to the wing.

At present Mr. Willoughby is building a flyable scale model of his larger design at a small country airport about 10 miles outside the university town of Oxford. The British Air Ministry is so interested in Mr. Willoughby's design that it is going to put his plane through special flight tests. A leading American aircraft manufacturer in the United States is also said to be interested.

The Willoughby Delta Company's all-wing design is really an aerial paradox, a monoplane with four wings. The normal wings at the nose and tail are joined by two "sideways" wings, which in the full-scale plane are to carry passengers as well as helping to hold the plane stable in the air.

This design differs from previous flying wings in that it aims not only to improve the aerodynamic efficiency of the airplane but also to distribute the loads over the compound form of wing in such a way that structure weight is diminished.

In plain terms, it is claimed that the design makes the machine more stable while at the same time enabling it to carry a greater useful load.

Mr. Willoughby has prepared a design for a plane of a loaded weight of 38,000 pounds, which, with three 1,000 horse-power motors, would have a top speed of 300 miles an hour and would carry a useful load of 19,590 pounds.

Such a load would represent 51.6 per cent of the loaded weight, compared with the 40-45 per cent of the more orthodox airplane.

The small twin-motored version, now nearing completion at Oxford, is being built to show the practicability of this design, but it is claimed that the real advantages of the system cannot be seen in a small plane. The twin-motored version should have the increased aerodynamic efficiency claimed for the design, but the full advantage of distributing the loads over the wing surface cannot be reaped. Further, the greater the total weight, the greater are the results in increasing strength and decreasing weight structure.

"A good way of describing the work of the side-wings," Mr. Willoughby states, "is to say that they do the work done by both slots and flaps in orthodox planes. This means that the Willoughby Delta is inherently as stable as an ordinary machine with both slots and flaps in use.

"At high speeds we have found that the side wings do not yield any lift at all," he adds, "while at low speeds the side wings continue to give lift to the plane even after the front wing has ceased to lift any more. Consequently, stalling is avoided. The machine could remain stable in the air at a speed lower than its landing speed."

Eight years ago the first outlines of such a plane were jotted down by Mr. Willoughby. Since then he has been gradually refining his designs, until now he believes he has achieved a plane which is safer and more efficient than any orthodox design now flying.

Birds and Planes

"Fast as a bird" and "tireless as a tern" are common expressions of comparison in speed and endurance and are often employed in descriptions of the performance of airplanes. But just how fast and how far can birds fly compared to the airplane?

Pan American now comes to bat on this question in its regular informative weekly news letter. Says PAA, quoting Col. Richard Meinertzhagen, whom it calls the "world's greatest authority on the subject of wing-speed," the lammergeier, a bird of prey resembling tre eagle and the vulture, is the fastest bird having been clocked at a speed of 110 miles an hour. This great bird, found from Spain to India, has a 10-foot wingspread and lean, streamlined body.

Colonel Meinertzhagen clocked the speeds of various birds by means of antiaircraft instruments perfected to record the high speed of moving bodies.

Size may not be the whole answer to speed, he said. The next bird in speed rank, according to Colonel Meinertzhagen, is the swallow at 106 miles an hour. Lapwings, he said, can do 80, ducks, 59, geese 55, pelicans 51, starlings and storks 48, homing pigeons 36. Birds have two cruising speeds, Colonel Meinertzhagen said, a normal or migrating speed, and an absolute, or "all out" speed for scouting, fighting, or eluding attack.

Of even greater interest to serious-minded engineers is the ability of birds to negotiate great distances during migratory periods, and especially over water when intermediate "landings" are impossible.

Humming birds, for instance, are known to migrate regularly from Florida to Yucatan, by way of Cuba, instead of following the shore of the Gulf of Mexico. Between the western tip of Cuba and Cozumel Island, the first land off Yucatan, the birds must cross a gap of 200 miles of open sea.

Some studies of this problem are now being made on the gooney birds that colonize at Midway and Wake, mid-Pacific stations of Pan American transpacific route. Midway Island is the native home of these birds which are of the albatross type. Each summer they migrate, en masse, departing on approximately the same day every year almost at the same hour, to Alaska where they summer along the chain of the Aleutian Islands along the cool Bering Sea. Every fall, in October, they return to Midway.

In the three years that Pan American personnel have lived on the hitherto uninhabited islands, a few birds have always preceded the main flock by 24 hours on departure. Upon their arrival in the fall from Alaska, a score of gooneys also arrive 24 hours ahead of the main community. These advance guards drop upon the island completely exhausted. And well they might after a flight of nearly 2000 miles! The main body arrives exhausted and for about 48 hours they scarcely move. After that they recover their vitality.

Lack of Freedom of Thought Laid to Education

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, today criticized the modern educational system as "a large scale housing venture" which fails to develop freedom of thought.

To this lack of freedom he ascribed the major ills of the modern world.

Dr. Hutchins' address, "The Free Mind," was delivered to the first session of the New York Herald Tribune 1938 Forum on Current Problems.

The opening address was delivered by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who spoke to the forum by radio from Cincinnati, Ohio, on "Youth's Contribution in Keeping the Mind of the Nation Young."

Opposing Theories

Dr. Hutchins described two opposing theories of the state: on the one hand, anarchy; on the other, the doctrine that the state is supreme over man.

"This is fascism," he said. "It ascribes to the political organization qualities that can belong only to God. It denies the eminent dignity of the person. . . .

"Any state in which the common good is sacrificed to private interests, or in which the moral, intellectual and spiritual good of the citizens is sacrificed to the political organization is not a state. It is a fraud subcisting by force.

"We are concerned this morning with free minds. How can we get them? We must remember that it is not freedom from something that we are seeking.

"When we say we want free minds, we mean that we want minds able to operate well. The glory and the weakness of the human mind is that it is not determinate to certain things. It may range at will over the good and the bad. To be free to operate well, therefore, the mind requires habits that fix it on the good. . . . The free mind is first of all the disciplined mind. The first step in education is to give the mind good habits.

"The next step in the education of free minds is the understanding of what is good. The mind cannot be free if it is a slave to what is bad.

"The great problem of our time is moral, intellectual and spiritual. With a superfluity of goods we are sinking into poverty. With a multitude of gadgets we are no happier than we were before. With a declining death rate we have yet to discover what we should do with our lives. With a hatred of war we are heading inevitably toward it. With a love of liberty, we see much of the world in chains.

"How can these things be? They can be because we have directed our lives and our education to means instead of ends. We have been concerned with the transitory and superficial instead of the enduring and basic problems of life and of society."

Mrs. Roosevelt Speaks

Mrs. Roosevelt, in her address, said: "If we are going to keep ourselves ready to face the world of tomorrow, we must listen to young people. We will not always agree with them and they will not always be right, but the majority among them will help us to approach new ideas with an inquiring mind."

People must not fear changes, she said, but must adapt themselves to a constantly changing world.

Mayor F. H. A. La Guardia urged "government as a science" in the hands of trained administrators to replace what he called the present "hit-or-miss" system.

Easing of Hungary's Demands On Czechs Aids Peace Plan

BUDAPEST, Oct. 25 (AP)—Diplomatic circles said today that pressure by Germany, Italy and Poland inspired the moderation of Hungarian demands in a new offer to Czechoslovakia to compromise their territorial quarrel.

The Hungarian Government cut its territorial demands by about 30 per cent in a note which the Prague Government was requested to answer by tomorrow.

Premier Bela Imredi in a press statement termed the proposals "really conciliatory."

This friendlier attitude developed, diplomatic informants understood, upon the strong advice of the three governments to avoid pressing demands upon Czechoslovakia that would endanger peace.

Four Main Points

Until yesterday Hungary had refused to decrease demands for large areas of Czechoslovakia inhabited by Magyars. The demands developed with the Munich accord of Oct. 1 by which Germany took over Czechoslovak Sudetenland. Czechoslovakia held the Hungarian proposals to be excessive.

The offer, seventh to be advanced from Budapest, deals with four points:

1. Hungarian troops without delay would occupy Czechoslovak areas over which there now is no dispute. This would be about 3,860 square miles.
2. Plebiscites would be held in disputed districts by Dec. 1.
3. Ruthenians, Slovaks (now autonomous parts of Czechoslovakia) and other nationalities of Czechoslovakia would be given the right of "self-determination," presumably by an election to determine to what country they would give allegiance.
4. If Czechoslovakia cannot accept these points, a German-Polish-Italian commission would arbitrate the dispute.

Vote in Eight Areas

Premier Imredi said a map attached to the Hungarian note divided disputed areas into eight sections, in which plebiscites would be held separately.

Giving the "undisputed areas" to Hungary would involve turning over strong fortifications, rich timber sections, ore mines and an extensive railroad system.

A disturbing factor developed at Geneva yesterday where the Czechoslovak delegation to the League of Nations charged Hungarian airplanes had dropped bombs in Ruthenia and that Hungarian terrorist bands had provoked riots there and in eastern Slovakia. The delegation did not specify when the incidents occurred.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 25 (AP)—The three governments of Czechoslovakia — National, Slovak and Ruthenian—assembled in joint session today to decide on the Republic's reply to Hungarian territorial demands.

The meeting was directed by the Premier Jan Syrovy, with the assistance of the Slovak Premier, Dr. Joseph Tiso, and the Ruthenian Premier, Andrew Brody.

Airing Civic Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Representatives of religious, labor, business, civic, and educational groups here plan to stimulate impartial public debate on municipal problems with the formation of a new organization to be known as Philadelphia and Suburban Town Meetings.

"We believe that the time is ripe for an awakening of that large middle group of responsible men and women who can, by aggressive and intelligent action, sway political parties and decide elections," declared J. L. Weatherly, Chairman of the citizens' committee which is sponsoring the move. "To do this they must understand what is going on.

"Our committee has no quarrel with organized politics, but it does have a grievance against the citizen who complains about bad government and does nothing about it. It is because of the negative attitude of so many of our people that democracy is on trial.

"This is especially true in Philadelphia, with an accumulated deficit of $30,000,000, its Mayor and high police officials under indictment, and reasonable solution of many vital problems obscured by partisan politics.

"Town meetings propose to meet this need by providing a nonpartisan, stimulating method of education in constructive citizenship through the modern counterpart of the old New England Town Meeting—a radio forum to clarify local questions followed by group discussions."

Jury Indicts 45 For Liquor Ring

NEW YORK (AP)—Forty-four men and one woman were indicted by a federal grand jury Oct. 24 on charges of defrauding the Government of at least $15,000,000 in taxes through an illicit loquor ring operating in five United States cities and Canada.

Assistant U. S. Attorney Raymond P. Whearty characterized the case as "one of the biggest the alcohol tax unit has developed against illegal still operators."

The indictment was returned before Federal Judge William Bondy.

"Conservative estimates based on the Treasury agents' investigation of this case have convinced us that this gang produced at east three and a half million gallons of 190-proof alcohol for illicit distribution," Mr. Whearty said.

The indictment set forth that the bulk of the liquor was shipped between 1931 and 1937 to Detroit, Boston, Buffalo, Newark, New York, and Canada.

Federal agents, the indictment said, traced the ring's production plants to Orange, Ulster, Sullivan, Rockland, and Dutchess counties, with Newburgh, N. Y., named as the center of the gang's activity.

Florida to Vote On Amendments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Various voters' organizations throughout the State, especially The League of Women Voters, have opened educational campaigns in preparation for the vote on Nov. 8 on the four important amendments submitted to the citizens of the State.

In outline, the amendments will produce these effects:

1. Make more persons eligible to claim homestead exemption. Single persons who own and occupy homes may claim homestead exemption if this passes.
2. Require advance notice of legislation affecting cities. Thirty days' notice will have to be given; at present, the legislature can change a city's charter overnight without notice to anybody.
3. Put school finances on a level with other State Departments, giving them an equal claim to State moneys in the treasury. Florida, being a tourist state, has especially difficult problems in school financing.
4. Take away the Governor's power to remove National Guard officers without military trial.

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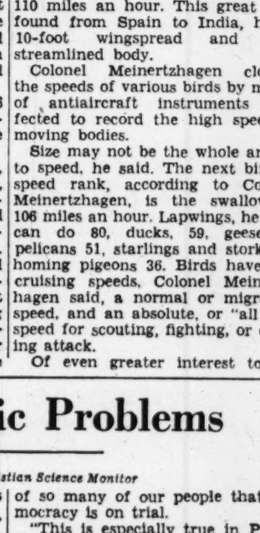
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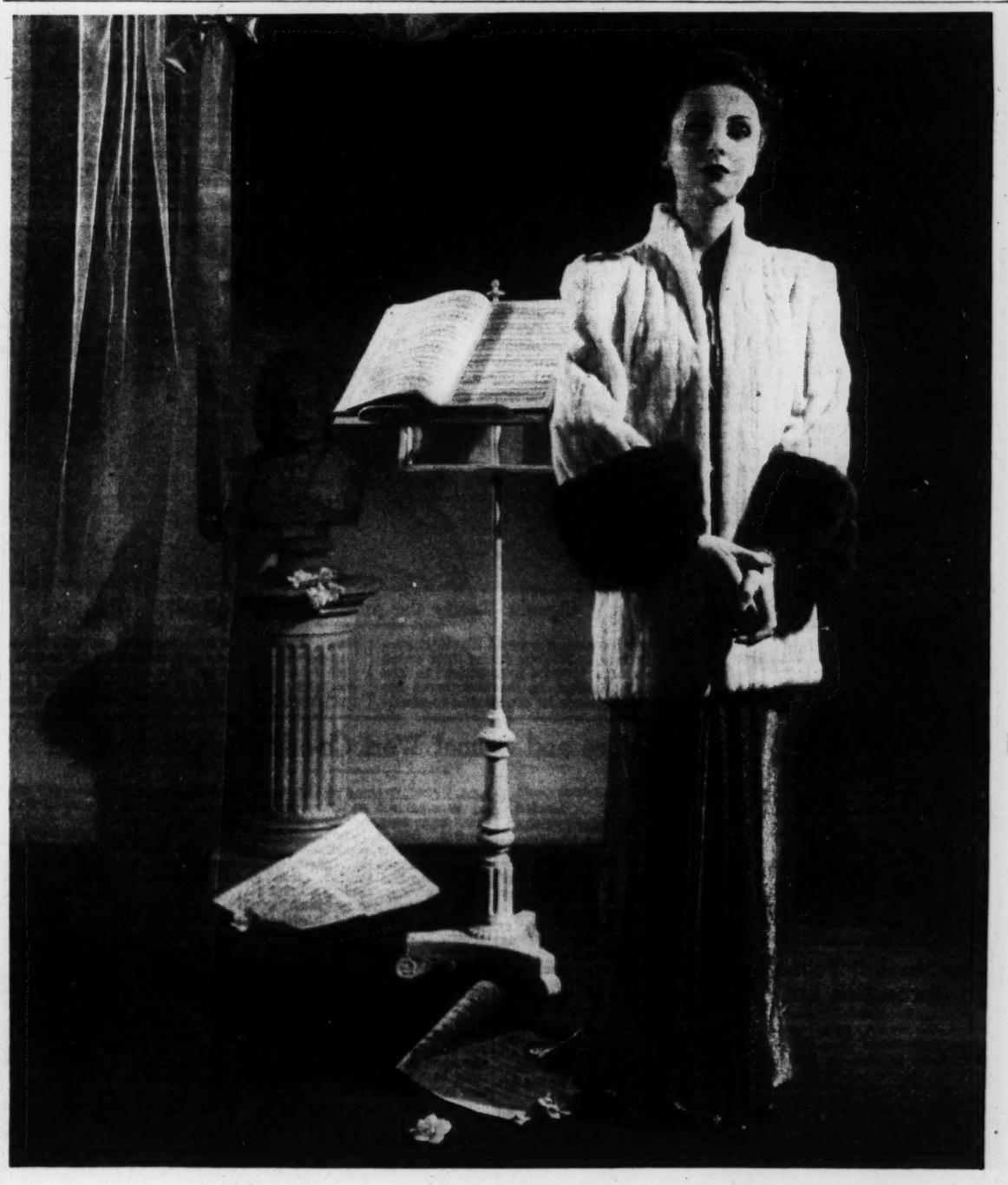
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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Nickleby and Tiny Tim Are Their Cherished Friends

To Members of the Far-Flung Dickens Fellowship the Characters From the Novels Are Very Much Alive

By Pearl Strachan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Mrs. Nickleby receives a proposal. Squeers calls on Ralph Nickleby." Just for this evening these events occur, because it is our monthly meeting of the Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship, and our brief dramatizations and readings must be drawn from "Nicholas Nickleby," our book of the year.

We are not what one would call a "literary" gathering. Edward F. Payne, our president, is the author of "Dickens Days in Boston," a very delightful book concerning the two visits of Charles Dickens to this city, and he happens to be a member of the Boston Authors Club. Frank W. C. Hersey, formerly instructor in English at Harvard University, is well known in Boston for his lectures on the backgrounds of Dickens, Stevenson, Scott, and other novelists, and certainly merits a literary classification. The rest of us, however, claim no such distinction, I am sure. There are no cocktails at our meetings. There is no pseudo-intellectuality discernible in speech or dress or behavior. We are a chatty, unpretentious collection of citizens. We still find Oliver Twist and David Copperfield very real, though we have for the most part left our school days far behind us, and we roll with mirth as we sit listening to the Pickwickian chapter on the lady with the yellow curl papers. We definitely "cut up" at our parties, appearing in the costumes of a multitude of characters. At one table we are likely to see as miscellaneous an assortment as Alfred Jingle, Mrs. Jellyby, Sam Weller, Mr. Micawber, Sairey Gamp, Little Dorrit, and Mr. Tulkinghorn. In the midst of our festivities some clergyman or Boston merchant among us, dressed up as Mr. Bumble, may momentarily startle his neighbors by exclaiming, "Do you know this here voice, Oliver? Ain't you afraid of it, sir? Ain't you a-trembling while I speak, sir?" or, "It's not madness, ma'am; it's meat . . . you've overfed him, ma'am. You've raised an artificial soul and spirit in him, ma'am, unbecoming to a person of his condition."

Requirement For Membership

I don't mean to convey the impression that we are exactly rollicking, but we are decidedly informal. Our one serious requirement for membership is that we must love the works of Charles Dickens. Our dues are three dollars a year, which covers the cost of holding our meetings and printing our "Chigwell Chronicle," a leaflet announcing the program of the forthcoming meeting and carrying notes of interest to members.

Last February's "Chronicle," for example, now lying at my elbow, tells of plans for a repetition of the "Great Walking Match Dinner" in the Parker House, on the anniversary of Dickens's birth. Looking back now on the dinner, some months later, I recall that it was a considerable success, that the members who made themselves up as Dickens, as Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Miss Alice Longfellow, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, as George Dolby, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Fields, and others who actually had attended the famous event of 1868, certainly looked and acted the part.

Branches In Many Countries

The Boston branch is one of some 75 totaling thousands of members in Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, Argentina, and Denmark. Its first president, A. W. Rideout, and Mrs. A. Lincoln Bowles, a feature editor and writer of the Boston Transcript, got together people who were enthusiastic about Dickens and formed the branch in 1919. The Dickens Fellowship originated in London, where its headquarters are, at 58 Doughty Street, the house in which Dickens wrote "The Pickwick Papers," "Oliver Twist," and "Nicholas Nickleby." That house, open to the public, is filled with first editions, illustrations and other interesting Dickensiana. The Fellowship was founded in 1902 by Sir Hall Caine, Walter Crotch, W. B. Matz, and a few other persons, who elected Percy Fitzgerald, author of "Memories of Charles Dickens," as the first president. The second president was Sir Henry Fielding Dickens. "The Dickensian" which is sent all over the world, to all members, is the Fellowship's official organ of publication.

A recent copy, now open on my desk, offers a rather fascinating pastime answering such questions as:

Who "eschewed gloves, and looked upon the whole, something like a dissipated Robinson Crusoe"?

Who "had such a prevailing redness of skin, that I sometimes used to wonder whether it was possible she washed herself with a nut-meg grater instead of soap"?

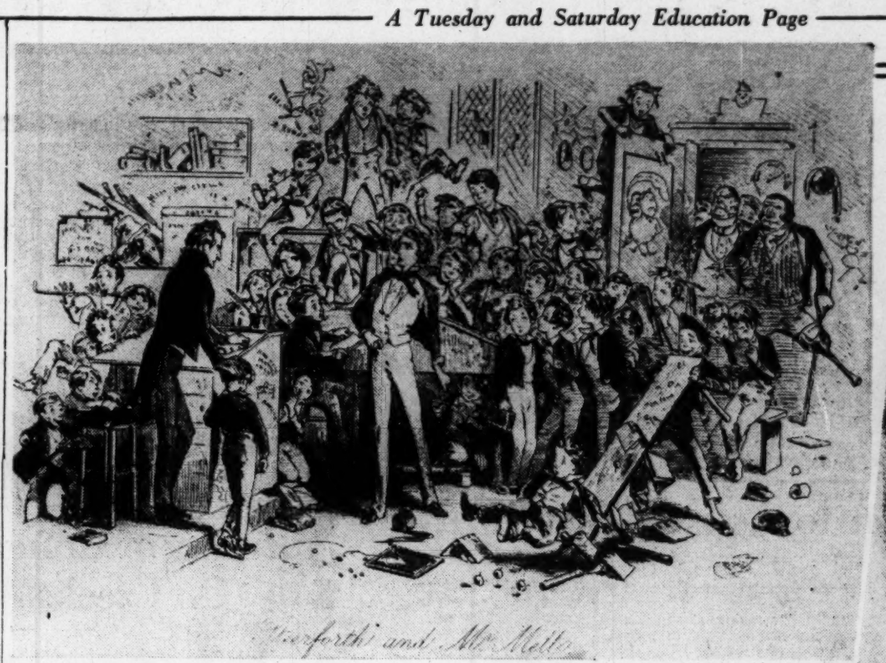
Who "swallowed, or rather snapped up, every mouthful, too soon and too fast; and he looked sideways here and there while he ate, as if he thought there was danger in every direction of somebody's coming to take the pie away"?

It contains also some interesting information regarding Dickens' connection with the city of Manchester (where the annual conference of Dickensians was held in July), as well as articles on the sale of letters and manuscripts, and on various Dickens landmarks.

Mindful Of Tiny Tim

At Christmas time the Boston Branch takes up a "Tiny Tim" collection to buy toys for a group of poor children. Other branches no doubt do something similar, for of all times of the year Dickens emphasized Christmas as a time for being charitable and for thinking of the poor.

In 1844 Dickens wrote to Macready, "Boston is what I would like the whole United States to be." So enthusiastic were Bostonians over their celebrated visitor, when he arrived for the first time in America, in 1842, that the wits of New York began to write and speak of "Boz-Town." On the novelist's second visit, in 1867, he stopped at the Old Parker House, and in the modern building, on the original site, the Boston Branch of the Fellowship houses its Dickensian relics, among them a large mirror and a white marble mantelpiece which were in the suite Dickens occupied. The "Dickens Room" is a favorite with clubs, which often rent it from the hotel management for their special dinners. Younger people do not appear to join the Fellowship in great numbers, but perhaps they need to be a little further away from the prescribed reading of the classroom. Or perhaps they do not realize what fun a group of Dickensians can be.



Charles Scribner's Sons; Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

Lovers of Dickens—and They Number a Vast Legion of Older People With a Fair Sprinkling of Young Recruits Coming Out of the Schools and Colleges—All Know and Prize the Original "Phiz" Illustrations, of Which the One at Upper Left, Showing Steerforth and Mr. Mell and the Boys of Salem House, Is an Example. For the Exposure of the Wrongs of Certain Types of Private Schools of His Time, Education Owes Much to Charles Dickens. Upper Right—From a Well-Known Etching of Charles Dickens as a Young Man, Engraved by Finden After the Portrait by Daniel Maclise. Lower Row—Two Stills From the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Production of "David Copperfield" of Two Years Ago. Left—W. C. Fields as Micawber. Right—Mr. Dick, David, and Miss Betsey Trotwood, Being, Respectively, Lennox Pawle, Freddie Bartholomew, and Edna May Oliver.

What We Are Studying

Our Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Recently your Chairman asked you to write your plans for the winter, if you were taking any courses or studying anything special by yourself. It is well known that classes and special courses offered at evening and late afternoon hours are largely made up of young people in their twenties or early thirties. Thinking that some sort of "report" from you all, as to what you are doing to improve yourselves in your free time, and why, would interest and encourage all of us, we should like to hear from more of you.—Chairman.

♪ ♪ ♪

Massachusetts

Dear Chairman:

Originally, I came from a very small town, and staying in a city of any size makes one lonesome at times, I believe. One bright spot that I look forward to is the Tuesday edition of Youth's Round Table so I've decided to add my little bit.

I was very much interested in your paragraph about further educating ourselves at home and I think it's a grand idea. I wonder if there is anyone who loves music as I do in this gathering of Round Table. In my family of four, each of us has some part in a musical quartet. There is the piano, violin, voice, and mandolin, and some of the loveliest evenings I have spent have been at home furthering my education, so to speak in music.

Another hobby I have is making a scrapbook of some of the beautiful pictures of the various world view photos appearing on the Daily Features Page—a collection such as this is very worth your while. They take you on many imaginary travels. I would like very much to correspond with somebody who loves good books and music.

I am taking a special course in foods this winter which is very interesting. Does everybody like to eat? Get in touch with me!

(Miss) O. A. P.

♪ ♪ ♪

From Pianos to Pups

Pennsylvania

Dear Chairman:

Don't we have so much to be grateful for? This thought comes to me so often, and so much more every Tuesday, when I read the letters from all over the world. Whatever country is represented, there is that same thread of gratitude binding us all together. It may seem a gossamer thread, but how strong it is! I am grateful for these grateful letters.

You spoke of wanting to know some of our plans for the winter. Mine are simple. I keep busy for I do church work; and my hobbies are piano (whenever I have a few moments I squeeze in some practice), and letter writing. And I really mean letter writing, not correspondence, for to me letter writing is putting a part of myself on paper for others to know, while corresponding with someone means to me, just a few lines of what has been happening here and there, but nothing of myself for someone to actually learn to know and love. Letter writing goes deep and tugs at your heartstrings at times. Letter writing is a study of human nature, the part that is the everlasting and good. You will gather that I think letter writing is a good and ennobling art. I plan to travel a great deal by the armchair method. I think I shall visit South America again this winter. And one thing more I have a new puppy, which I hope to train in various ways this coming winter. That in itself is a hobby, which anyone can enjoy.

(Mrs.) W. B.

♪ ♪ ♪

Posterity—and More Pups

New Jersey

Dear Chairman:

The facts at the beginning of the term were that I must wait until another sister finished school before I returned to college for my last two years. A year on my hands. It was opportunity, not loss. I would see that it was well accounted for.

The candid camera that so pleased me last Christmas, had in the months following loomed as a great bugaboo. I was determined to master it. I am fortunate to live in a community that sponsors a rousing program of adult education. So every Monday night finds me absorbing the scientific facts and the physics of photography in my old high-school chemistry room. The bugaboo of ignorance is shrinking, and the little two-by-five is beginning to feel tractable in my hand.

Another study that I have plunged tooth-and-nail into is pup-ology, the training of a new five-months-old wire-hair.

Thus I am learning while disciplining two live little creatures—a black one with one big eye, whom I call Cyclops, and a white one with a funny face, Pesky.

I have also taken over the self-imposed duty of family chronicler, or as someone has said writing the Family Bible: 1938 Style. Since I have found the narrative of my mother's early years on the wild Mosquito Coast in Nicaragua interesting, I am weaving her words into a story that I hope my grandchildren will gain much from. I know I wish someone had written such a story of those forebears of mine, who are only a name, a date, and a battle to me now.

(Miss) D. B.

♪ ♪ ♪

Studying Piano

Illinois

Dear Chairman and Round Tablers:

For a long time I have enjoyed reading Our Youth Round Table and I think it is quite time for me to express my appreciation to all for the interesting letters.

It is a privilege for us to speak to all parts of the world and thus become better acquainted with our unknown friends.

Living, as I do, near the big city of Chicago affords one abundant activity. I especially enjoy hearing and seeing the great artists who appear in concerts.

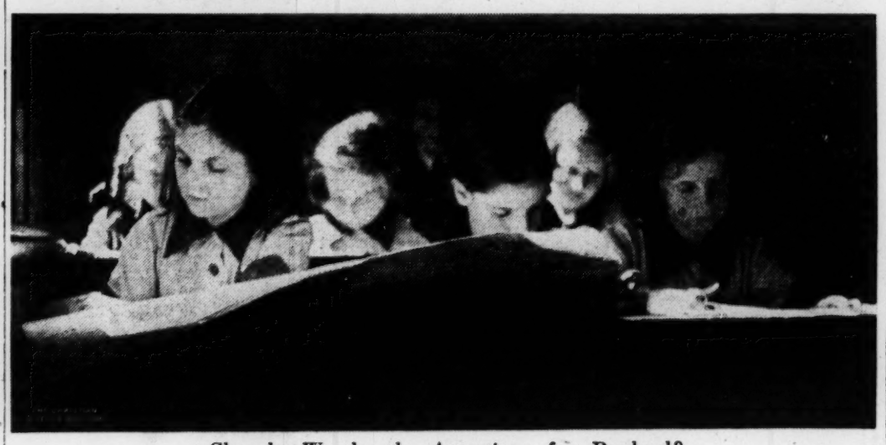
I am a student and teacher of piano and would be happy to hear from anyone interested in music.

(Miss) G. K.

♪ ♪ ♪

We offer this by way of a starter. Music, photography, foods, and writing—and oh, yes, PUPS. Now how about the rest of you?

Cheerio . . . Chairman



Cherubs Worthy the Attention of a Raphael?

What are they learning, one would like to know—these serious little Fifth Formers during their period given to a search for "general information" in The Christian Science Monitor. In the background are boys, for this school stands for the ideal of co-education, feeling that the interchange of contact and outlook between boys and girls is essential for both in a well-rounded character. The school, registered in Australia as a primary and secondary school, is Hillcrest, located in Greenwich, Sidney, New South Wales.

Hobbies and School Work Co-ordinated in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

At Bishop's Stortford College, Herts, a scheme of some educational interest to English schools has been launched, known as the "Pioneer Scheme." The work in connection with it will enable boys to qualify eventually as "pioneers." Work is done entirely out of class and is an extension and co-ordination of hobbies, which have always been energetically cultivated at this school. But it is the wish of the present headmaster that the whole school, and not merely a proportion of it, participate in out-of-school interests, which are predominatingly open air and of a different nature from either stereotyped school games or the ordinary curriculum.

A list of subjects was drawn up from which each boy might make his choice, and standards were devised in each, on the attainment of which a boy would be considered qualified. He would then pass on to other subjects, and having qualified in three or four (the number at present suggested) be considered a "pioneer." Meantime, he might have selected one subject in which he really desired to specialize. In that case he would be given an opportunity for further work and some part in the instruction of boys at a more elementary stage in the same subject.

Masters interested in the various sections are at present acting as "advisors" and instructors, but gradually these roles will be taken over in part by the senior boys. The following is the list of possible subjects, including those already existing in organized societies: agriculture, archeology, architecture, beekeeping, botany, campcraft, entomology, geology, ornithology, painting and sketching, photography, pathfinding and touring, surveying, trees, zoology, athletics, manual labor. The two last mentioned need a word of explanation. Athletics is entirely limited to field sports, such as throwing the discus and javelin. The idea behind manual labor is that as many boys as possible should contribute some practical work for the benefit of the community. The work was not inspired by "Arbeitsdienst" in modern Germany; but was put into practice 10 years ago when the school open-air swimming bath was excavated by volunteer labor of this sort.

For many years Saturday evenings have been given up to Hobbies, but for the "Pioneer Scheme" more daylight time had to be found. During this last summer term six of the regular half-holidays were freed from organized games to enable everyone to take part in various expeditions. The natural historians visited Epping Forest, Breckland, and the Blackwater estuary, the architects made excursions into Suffolk to see the Long Melford group of churches, into Essex to study local types of spires and towers and finally were invited to see over an Elizabethan Hall; each group according to their interest.

Of the four farms inspected by the agriculturists on such occasions one was the dairy farm which supplies the school. The motor-engine section has been very popular. A six-cylinder Sunbeam car-engine and a four-stroke B. S. A. motorcycle engine have been installed on a site prepared by the manual labor section. On these would-be mechanics are let loose in groups of four for instruction and practice.

As a result of the "Pioneer Scheme," the geologists have started a collection of local fossils, the architects have to their credit a working model of a windmill and many carvings of architectural detail in plaster of Paris, the entomologists have bred and reared various species of moths, the archeologists have made plans of local British camps and begun some digging, the bee-keepers have brought their own honey to the tea-table, the campers have established and made use of a school camp to which parties have gone in relays at each week end. Perhaps what is more worth recording is that boys have utilized all sorts of in-between times for those pursuits, such as sketching and path-finding, in which so much depends on individual initiative. The stimulus which has been given to natural history subjects is borne out by the increased number of enterprising walks in free times such as Sunday afternoons.

At the present experimental stage, one must not jump to conclusions. Nevertheless, one may hope, without undue optimism, that the "Pioneer Scheme," offering as it does, such a variety of interests and freedom of choice, will continue to be accepted by boys with sufficient enthusiasm to justify further developments and opportunities.

W. J. Strachan

'Inventory Examinations' At Allegheny

Meadville, Pa.

With the enrollment of the 1938-39 freshman class at Allegheny College in September, a new program of individualized education went into actual operation, culminating a seven-year faculty study to achieve a more perfect integration and coordination of educational aims.

One of the original features of the new plan is the use of inventory examinations. New type objective tests in physical fitness, vocational interests, personality traits, silent reading, vocabulary, spelling, speech, literary comprehension, literary acquaintance, foreign language and literature, religion, social studies, fine arts, and the physical and biological sciences are now being given to all freshmen.

At the end of the sophomore year and again in the senior year, the inventory is repeated, enabling the student to take stock of his increase in knowledge and his improvement in the use of basic tools and skills. Since the examinations are the same except for the introduction of advanced tests for seniors, the profile of the student tells how wisely he has used his college years and how great has been his advance.

Because of the comprehensive character of the inventory tests, they will replace sophomore comprehensive examinations and written senior examinations which have been required in recent years. It should be noted, however, that unlike previous comprehensive examinations, the inventory tests are not given as a hurdle that must be cleared. The inventory is designed primarily for the benefit of the student. Its purpose is to show him the progress he has made. Thus the tests are no more to be feared than the annual health examinations.

In the preliminary inventories given to all Allegheny students this past year, it became apparent that the new plan will not only transform the educational machinery of the college but will also change the attitude of the student toward his work. Under the new program the student is responsible for his progress in a way he never was before. He competes with himself as well as with his fellows.

How a Teacher's Hobby Awakened a Class

Hobbies and Crafts
For Education and Recreation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, Australia

Dear Editor:

I hasten to accept your invitation in the latest Monitor (14th June) to share constructive experiences in the Hobbies and Crafts column.

Some two years ago a teacher whose only ambition was to teach Latin and Greek, suddenly found herself in charge of a group of so-called subnormal children, most of them considered uncontrollable. Every child firmly believed that she did not, could not, and would not like learning. Many approaches were tried, and all seemingly failed. Then the teacher dug out some rolls of scraps that she kept hidden behind her Latin and Greek books for use in the marginal moments when she enjoyed her hobby of bookbinding. The scraps went to school, and what a transformation began! Faces forgot to scowl while they chose pretty papers; hands forgot to hurt or destroy while they cut and folded and stitched; voices forgot to shriek the language of the gutter while they chattered over their new pastime.

At first the booklets were used only for keeping collections of pictures, but as the makers grew more proficient they wanted to put in lists of names and ages, so in they went, and nobody noticed that she was learning to write and count. Then quaint little pictures with groups of words underneath began to appear in special books, and nobody noticed how unfriendly English spelling is. A desire to know what other people put into their books was soon followed by the ability to read. After some months new crafts began to appear—weaving, basketry, needlework, knitting—and as the teacher was learning with the children, they forgot that she represented authority and was therefore to be feared, hated, and resisted. Now she receives joyful obedience and cooperation, and any newcomer who wishes to bring storms into our quiet haven very quickly learns that we simply have not time to be bothered with such rubbish.

One case seems worthy of special mention: Jennifer came to us a lovable bright-faced little scalawag of seven years who had been expelled from three schools already, and was feared by her parents and all their neighbors. At first she wished to rebel and storm and scold, but the children could not allow that. "May I sit by Jenny and mind her?" "May I show Jenny how to put her things away properly?" "May I show her how to make a book?" Jenny seemed to like making books. For a long time she did nothing else. Wee tiny books came from her nimble fingers all day long. Then she decided that a worthwhile book must have something worthwhile inside—and in six months' time Jennifer was in her own home again, poised, contented, taking her rightful place in home and school.

With best wishes for the new column, and much gratitude for all the old ones.

(Miss) L. G.

Toy-Making

Houston, Mo.

Dear Editor:

Having been primary teachers, the first thought was—of what use could the little cardboard boxes be? There were three of them, of one size, which had once held thread for a quilting bee. The quilting project had also yielded small scraps of cotton bat and several pieces of attractive small-figured print. The idea of upholstered doll furniture was slowly formed. And a hobby was born—a hobby of toy-making from those things which usually find their way to the waste basket or the incinerator.

The three thread boxes became a davenport and matching chair. These pieces of furniture were supplemented by a penny match box footstool. And a table made of a darning cotton spool and a round of cardboard. And a little rug braided of odds and ends of colorful yarns. A very small spool, a match stick, and a bit of wallpaper for the shade, made a tiny lamp. We kept our furniture in a candy box, and one day that gave us another idea. We set the top of the box on edge, cut two rectangles in it, fitted them with cellophane and scraps of lace, and, lo! we had a wall with windows; It all seemed like a new arithmetic: A few scraps plus a few minutes equals a toy for a little girl to enjoy!

Almost any set of inch dolls would want to go a-trailering in the trailer we fashioned from a discarded match box. With tiny windows cut, diminutive curtains hung, built-in furniture pasted in securely, and the ends of spools for wheels, the tiny house looked comfortable and cozy. Indeed, the match box trailer proved so popular that it went to school and was copied and improved upon many times by third and fourth grade children. It became part of a transportation project in the sandbox, drawn behind a neat blue roadster from the dime store.

Then there were the little aluminum measures that come in dried milk packages. Some of them looked so much like tiny stew pans that they immediately suggested a set of kitchen ware. With a little bending they assumed a number of shapes. With a fine brush and left-over enamels for decoration, there finally emerged a most attractive set of toy utensils. There were not so many of them nor were they so perfect as ones we could have bought, so I think their chief value lay in the fact that we had made them.

We have cut empty spools into sections and carved them into beads. Trains have been made from cocoa cans. Metal bottle caps have become sets of dishes. Since we started looking at waste materials with an imaginative eye, there are so very many possibilities. The looking, the imagining, and the creating have become a fascinating hobby.

(Mrs.) D. C. K.

A column on Hobbies and Crafts for Education and Recreation appears on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

Fellowships for United States Students Offered by the University of Chile

In view of the increasing interest in Latin American studies in the United States and the desire on the part of many students to continue their studies in Latin American institutions of higher education, the Institute of International Education was pleased to receive the recent announcement made by the University of Chile that two fellowships would henceforth be offered to graduate students in this country for study at the University of Chile. The fellowships are offered in return for courtesies which have been extended to Chilean students here. They will include the privilege of attendance at the University of Chile, and board and room in the "Internado Barros Arana" for the academic year, which in Chile runs from March 1st until Dec. 31st. These are in addition to the two fellowships available to students from the United States for study at the Summer School of the University. The Institute of International Education will administer the fellowships offered by the University of Chile and interested institutions are invited to correspond with this office. During the academic year 1938-1939 the Institute will have ten Chilean students studying in the United States under its auspices.

—News Bulletin of the Institute of International Education.

Travel as Schoolmaster

Travel, in the younger sort, is a part of education; in the elder, a part of experience. He that travelleth into a country before he hath some entrance into the language, goeth to school, and not to travel.—Bacon.

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See Also
Saturday's Education Page for advertising of schools

Broader Authority Urged For New Wage-Hour Board

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Wage-Hour Administration may ask Congress for broader authority in applying the new labor standards law to specific industries.

This prediction came today from officials, who were swamped with inquiries from employers as to whether the statute regulates minimum wages and maximum hours for their particular businesses.

Now that the wage-hour program actually has gone into effect, Administrator Elmer F. Andrews and his staff are giving most of their attention to these appeals for assistance.

Their opinions will be only advisory, however, for the courts must determine finally whether an individual industry is in interstate commerce and therefore subject to the federal law.

Clarification Sought

There is also the possibility they will request clarifying amendments to the act. Some employers, on the other hand, argue that the courts should pass on the law as it now stands before making any changes in its provisions.

After the first day of the Act's operation, Mr. Andrews reported last night that most branches of industry were complying fully with its requirements. There was no doubt, however, that many thousands were thrown out of work by shutdowns of scattered plants. Most of the layoffs occurred in the south, particularly in pecan-shelling plants, lumber mills, and tobacco stemming factories.

The pecan-shelling industry presented the first major problem for the wage-hour administration. J. Seligman of San Antonio, Texas, President of the American Pecan Shellers of America, told Mr. Andrews that all plants in the south had been closed because of the law and that 50,000 workers were involved.

Andrews Doubts Figures

At a press conference today Mr. Andrews said the reports that 50,000 pecan shellers were without jobs were "quite a little exaggerated." He also said he questioned the accuracy of unofficial estimates that a total of 80,000 persons had become jobless.

Whatever the number, Mr. Andrews said he believed that what he called "decent" employers who pay at least the 25 cent minimum would absorb those let out.

Some representatives of the pecan industry contended their employees should be exempted from the law because they were in the area of agricultural production—a region which Congress placed outside the Act. Others expressed the opinion the minimum wage provision should apply to their work.

10 to 15 Cents an Hour

Mr. Seligman estimated that workers in the industry received from 10 cents to 15 cents an hour, at least 10 cents lower than the statutory minimum.

Mr. Andrews and Calvert Magruder, General Counsel, will have to decide first whether the industry is in interstate commerce, and then whether a majority of the workers are in the production area. Mr. Andrews expressed the hope that layoffs in all industries would be only temporary.

In South Carolina, some estimates placed the number of tobacco stemmers and lumber mill employees thrown out of work at 30,000.

In New York, the Postal Telegraph Company announced it was starting to lay off 1,000 messengers who receive less than the 25-cents-an-hour minimum.

Slow-down Movement

An official of the American Communications Association (CIO) said in San Francisco it had called a nationwide "slow-down" movement among postal employees. The company, he declared, insisted on more than a 44-hour work week. Postal officials in San Francisco had no comment.

Problems such as these will occupy the attention of wage-hour officials for many weeks. Initial operation of the Act, however, found most members of Mr. Andrews' staff working under less pressure than they have been during the last two or three weeks. But they still are putting in overtime—the new law doesn't apply to government employees.

Better Wild-Life Protection Is Sought in South Americas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—The cooperation of countries south of the United States is urgently needed in "preserving birds that know no national boundaries," Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson, President Emeritus of the National Association of Audubon Societies, told delegates to the thirty-fourth convention of the Societies today.

"Millions of individuals of 421 kinds of United States birds fly in the autumn to regions where the word 'conservation' is of little meaning," he said, adding that there are 67 species of warblers that leave the United States for a six months' residence in countries where little protection is given to them.

"In six countries there are no bird protection laws, and in many others the few statutes there are not being enforced," he added. "Yet into these regions covering more than half of the Western Hemisphere there annually fly teeming millions of our North American birds."

The Mexican Government officially reports that there were 125,000 ducks killed near Mexico City in the winter of 1937-'38, Dr. Pearson reported, the only international agency working to prevent this slaughter being the Pan-American section of the International Committee for Bird Preservation.

"We are getting in touch with leaders of public thought in many countries," he added.

Carl W. Buchheister, director of the Audubon Nature Camp in Maine, declared there was "an appalling lack of teachers and leaders who have sufficient interest in and the knowledge of natural history and conservation to do any effective teaching." He urged that teacher training be considered of primary importance and the field trip of inspection wherever possible.

Prof. J. I. Dymond, of the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, described the needs for conservation in Canada. Canadian timber, he said, is approaching the vanishing point because the timber wealth has been handled so wastefully.

"We are emerging from the pioneer stage in our attitude toward natural resources and wild life," he said. "It isn't so long ago that we heard such expressions as 'our inexhaustible natural resources.' It is encouraging that that way of speaking is at end; on the other hand it is discouraging that in many respects, we still act as if our natural wealth were inexhaustible." Conservation is not as well organized in Canada as in the United States, he said.

Five directors were elected by the Association to serve for three years. They are Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy, Harold E. Anthony and Kermit Roosevelt of New York; Prof. Aldo Leopold, of Madison, Wis., and Professor Dymond. Lawrence B. Fletcher of Boston was elected for a two-year term.

Washington Flags Keep Fluttering But Custodians Sniff Winter Rains

WASHINGTON (AP) — Custodians of the Capital's countless flags eyed with caution the wet winds of autumn that raise such havoc with their fluttery charges.

Most folks don't realize it, but there's a lot more to the flag-keeping business than running them up and down a pole, and Washington is the place where it gets downright embarrassing sometimes.

For instance:

A watchman at the Court of Claims sent a 13-starred flag of the Continental Army up the pole.

An upside-down flag fluttered for a few moments over the Commerce Department.

A banner tore loose from its Capitol staff.

A lawmaker discovered that the flag flying over a certain Government building had been manufactured in a foreign country.

Always trying to improve the flag situation, the Government right now has a laboratory scientist at the Bureau of Standards doing a series of fading tests with a new gadget called a fadeometer.

To make sure no more foreign-made American flags fly over Federal buildings, specifications now stipulate that those bought by the Government must be of American manufacture.

Who makes them?

The flag now most popular is a brand that's hand-sewn by ladies up in Pennsylvania—the same State, incidentally, where Betsy Ross was listed as a citizen.

Which flags wear out the fastest?

Those at the Capitol, the only flags in America permitted to wave after sunset in all kinds of weather.

They seldom last more than 30 days.

New York to Train Public Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 25—A new Bureau of Public Service Training for public employees in New York State has just been inaugurated to provide co-operative aid to all interested and competent agencies in the operation, development, and coordination of training programs for State and local employees.

Regents policies governing the work of the State Education Department were adopted upon recommendation of the Regents Council on Public Service Training.

The new Bureau is a service agency for public, quasi-public and private organizations engaged in training State and local employees. It provides general advisory assistance, aids in the development of curriculums, teacher-training programs and teaching materials, offers teacher-training service and acts as a clearing house of information on public service training developments. It assists in training co-ordination and endeavors to eliminate overlapping and duplication of training effort.

In order to stimulate and maintain effective interest in employee self-improvement, the Bureau encourages the development of in-service training programs initiated, directed and supported by public employees. It also promotes economy in public service training by urging and aiding all agencies to utilize fully public and private training facilities and resources.

Harrison Views Relief as Big Issue

JACKSON, Miss. (AP)—Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said Oct. 21 he believed relief would be the paramount issue before the next session of Congress.

Senator Harrison said it seemed apparent to him that because of the rapid rise of the national debt "appropriations along emergency lines will have to be curtailed."

The Senator said here recently he thought relief appropriations had gotten out of hand, and that "everybody knows there are too many people on relief who have no business there."

Of taxes, he said, "I hope it will not be necessary to increase present taxes or enact new ones."

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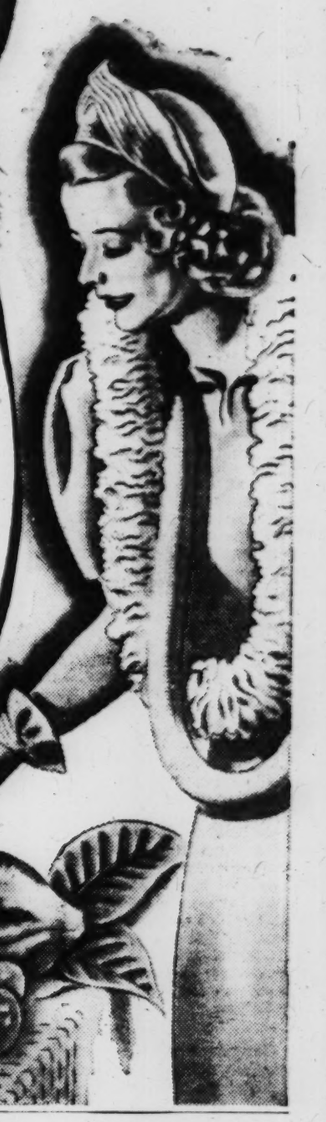

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The Home Forum

The Mukden of Yesterday and Today

THE Chinese call it Fengtien. The Japanese give it the new name of Hoten. But foreigners call it by its old Manchu name of Mukden, the name which it knew—this large city on the Manchurian plain—during the time of its strength and glory, when it was the seat of the Manchu Emperors and, for a while, not only the capital of Manchuria, but that of all China as well.

It is not even the capital of Manchuria any more. Manchuria has been changed in name—and partly, too, in character—to Manchukuo. And Mukden has sagged into a city of weary importance, commercially and industrially, but of no further distinction. The visitor feels this throughout every rotation of his droshky's wheels over the flat streets—this tired air of monotonous business. It is like a man who works for his living without enjoyment of his job.

For the atmosphere of Mukden is that of the Orient gone modern—and then gone stale.

* * *

IN THE OLD TOWN—the old gray-walled city, whose feudal battlements were first built in the twelfth century—the streets are narrow. In the New Town—constructed in the foreign style and bearing the powerful imprint of the Japanese—the streets are wide. They are paved, and they echo to the clop-clopping hoofs of the ponies pulling the ubiquitous shabby droshkies which the Russians left behind them. For the Russians were yet another nationality to leave their stamp upon this puzzling, mixed-up city. Indeed, had they won the greatest battle of the Russo-Japanese War in 1904, which was fought not far from Mukden, one would probably see far more signs in angular Russian letters hanging from the old shopfronts. Now, however, they are much outnumbered by faded signs in Chinese characters—and by many bright new ones, outlined with garish Neon lights, in Japanese.

Riding in a rickety *ma-ch'é*, or "horse cart," we felt the lightness of the northern air sweeping across the fertile Manchurian plain. It made little dents in the dingy canvas canopy of the carriage, shoved at the patched blue coat of the Chinese driver, and blew our old pony's mane the wrong way. The traffic criss-crossed vaguely along the street on all sides of us: high rickshaws, motorcars, tramcars, and the ambling pedestrians of the East. It seemed to move by itself, for there were no traffic policemen in sight; possibly because the streets are so wide that there is ample room for vehicles to avoid each other. One felt, in the lay-out of the New Town, the frequent waste of space in a city which sprawls across a wide plain, without topographical limitations.

* * *

IDLY WE WATCHED the passers-by.... A Chinese patriarch with a thin beard and a straw hat, squatting on his heels before a tea-shop.... A dainty Japanese lady in kimono and high headdress, shuffling along on her woven *geta*, under a parasol.... Another Japanese lady—determinedly modern, in awkward Occidental clothes.... Two tiny Chinese girls, linking hands and scampering across the street during a lull in the traffic—light-footed as a pair of small, black-eyed animals.... A troupe of Russian gypsy women, picturesquely clothed in bright kerchiefs and aprons, but with shrewdly hardened eyes, and their dirty hands held out in the eternal gesture of begging....

A group of Japanese youths, plainly students, whistling a minor tune.... A sturdy Chinese vendor, pushing a barrow filled with flowers—a pleasant little picture in the dull streets of a city where flowers are seldom seen.

Endlessly they passed by—Chinese, Japanese, a small scattering of Europeans from the much-shrunken foreign colony. The only people whom we rarely saw were the Manchus themselves. For Manchus are scarce in their own original country. More of them, in fact, are in Peking than in any other place, having followed the Court there, long ago. In Manchuria proper, one finds Chinese—including a large number of shifting immigrants from Shantung province, who come for the season of the crops, and go back to their own homes in the winter; and Japanese—thousands and thousands of them, in recent years.

* * *

AS VARIED AS the populace are the sounds of the city streets. Some of the droshkies and rickshaws are content with the old-fashioned chiming bells. But many of them apparently try to outdo the taxicabs in the matter of noise. For even rickshaws are equipped with ridiculous horns, and the air seesaws up and down with their bawling or braying cadences. We heard one horn, proudly different from the rest, which flung a cluster of notes upon the air like a chord from a mouth-organ. The thin-spread bedlam trickled away behind us as we rode toward the edge of the city.

From the outskirts, low on the northern horizon we could see the faraway blue humps of a line of hills—like a file of silhouetted camels crossing the distant sky. They grew more distinct as we left the town behind, a shallow indigo bulk beyond the bright green flatness of the fields. We followed a wide new road, being built by Chinese coolies under Japanese supervision, with a line of big pines cleaving the middle of it.

Although the surface of the road was new, the way was old. For this was the road to the Pei Ling, which—with the Tung Ling—is one of the two great and famous beauty spots of Mukden. These, the Northern Tombs and the Eastern Tombs of the Manchu Emperors, are the lone oases of historical scenery for which the ugly old city is celebrated. As we approached the Pei Ling, built in 1644 A. D., we were reminded of the temples and palaces of Peking. For we saw ahead a mass of splendid dark pines on rising ground, with gold-tiled roofs raising their glittering eaves among the ancient boughs, and a line of giant stone animals edging the stately avenue from one vermilion pavilion to the next.

* * *

PRESENTLY WE TURNED back, and gradually the dark green and the gold and the dark red blurred behind us. Once more we saw the light green fields all around us, with the scattered farm huts, and the peasants working, and the low smoky city looming ahead on the southern horizon.

Here in the country, with the lush crops ripening—the tall cane, and the soy beans, and the market vegetables—we felt a strong and level vitality which was not in the city. The goodness of the soil, the sturdiness of the Chinese farmers at work immemorially among their blowing fields, the clean air and the simple sky—these things, indeed, seemed the true Manchuria. And it did not matter greatly whether the land was called Manchuria or Manchukuo; whether its largest city was known as Fengtien, or as Mukden, or as Hoten. The land was here, unchanged, as it had been in the time of the Manchus, and then the Chinese, and now the Japanese.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

The Christian Science Monitor—Photograph by Peter Savary

ONE MAY MEET HIM ANY DAY ON THE TERRACED PRECIPICE THAT IS MÜRREN

Here Time Was Little Regarded

NEAR the edge of the hill, just above the washpool, stands the village church. Old and grey it is, yet the usage of the pool by the shepherds dates from still earlier days.... Entering the tower by the narrow nail-studded door, it is not so easy to ascend the winding, geometrical stone staircase, in the confined space and the darkness, for the arrow slits are choked with cobwebs and the dust of years.... Stepping out at last into the belfry, be careful how you tread; for the flooring is worm-eaten, and here and there planks are loose: keep your foot, if possible, on the beams, which at least are fixed....

Against the wall up here are iron clamps to strengthen the ancient fabric, settling somewhat in its latter days; and, opening the worm-eaten door of the clock-case—the key stands in it—you may study the works of the old clock for a full hour, if so it please you; for the clerk is away labouring in the field, and his aged wife, who produced the key of the church and pointed the nearest way across the meadow, has gone to the spring. The ancient building, standing lonely on the hill, is utterly deserted; the creak of the boards underfoot or the grate of the rusty hinge sounds hollow and gloomy. But a streak of sunlight enters from the arrow-slit, a bee comes in through the larger open windows with a low inquiring buzz, there is a chattering of sparrows, the peculiar shrill screech of the swifts, and a "jack-jack-daw-jack-daw"-ing outside. The sweet scent of clover and of mown grass comes upon the light breeze—mayhap the laughter of haymakers passing through the churchyard underneath to their work, and idling by the way as haymakers can idle.

The name of the maker on the clock shows that it was constructed in a little market town a few miles distant a century ago, before industries were centralised and local life began to lose its individuality. There are sparrows' nests on the wooden case over it, and it is stopped now and then by feathers getting into the works: it matters nothing here; *Festina lente* is the village motto, and time is little regarded. So, if you wish, take a rubbing, with heelball borrowed from the cobbler, of the inscriptions round the rims of the great bells....

The ringers are an independent body, rustics though they be—monopolists, not to be lightly ordered about, as many a vicar has found to his cost, having a silent belfry for his pains, and not a man to be got, either, from adjacent villages. It is about as easy to knock this solid tower over with a walking stick as to change village customs. But if towards Christmas you should chance to say to the ringers that such and such a chime seemed rung pleasantly, be certain that you will hear it night after night coming with a throbbing joyfulness through the starlit air—every note of the peal rising clear and distinct at the exact moment of time, as if struck by machinery, yet with a quivering undertone that dwells on the ear after the wave of sound has gone. Then go out and walk in the garden or field, for it is a noble music; remember, too, that it is a music that has echoed from the hills hundreds and hundreds of years.—RICHARD JEFFERIES, in "Wild Life in a Southern County."

Lilly Travels on an Elephant

"GRANDFATHER, when are you going to take me into the jungle and to the Factory?" I asked for the thousandth time.

"Yes, Tom, let's all go," Grandmother unexpectedly proposed.

"Very well," Grandfather consented. "I'll bring two extra elephants from the keddah when I come back next week. The rivers are still high from the monsoons and they'll be safer than horses."...

The repeated shouts of the mahouts bringing their beasts into the compound obscured the early morning overtones of the crows and market carts. The three elephants knelt down to receive their human freight. Their backs were almost completely covered by straw-stuffed and cotton-padded saddles, held in place by ropes under the stomach and tail....

My grandparents and I mounted the largest, climbing up the forelegs and scrambling to our places on the saddle, where we clung to ropes. Raja was an immense male, nearly eleven feet high and weighing over five tons. Each of his tremendous tusks must have contained two hundred pounds of ivory. He was thought to be more than a hundred years old. Although gently dispositioned and given to affectionate caresses with his trunk, he was a great old warrior and hunter....

"Hold on tight, Lilly!" Grandfather warned before giving the order to proceed: "Ali, *hathi-mul!*"

Raja sat up lurchingly, nearly pitching us over his tail. When he stood up, entirely, we all but kissed his neck.

In the excitement of the adventure everything seemed extraordinarily beautiful to me: the fields white with opium poppies, or green with tobacco; the expanses of waving corn, wheat, barley, lentils, and paddy. We soon entered the Terai proper, with its marshes and bamboo forest, thickly populated by stork and heron incessantly standing on one leg "blinking sleepily to bluff the fish." Then we plunged into the dense jungles of matted teak, sal, toon, and sissoo trees, criss-crossed by narrow, twisting pathways made by generations of wayfarers from one hidden village to another. The heavy shade brought no relief from the steaming heat. The breathless, fetid air bore the sleepy chatter of the *bundar-log* and the half-frightened twitter of birds....

Grandmother and Grandfather sang old-fashioned songs to keep me happily occupied. Raja, flapping his massive ears in rhythm, seemed to enjoy them also.

There is no dusk in the jungle. Darkness comes as though a shade is drawn across the aperture of heaven. It was just after this hour, when twinkling pin points of light pierced the dense foliage ahead of us. We had reached the clearing and the houses of the Factory's resident employees, who turned out to give us a rousing welcome.—LILLIAN LUKER ASHBY with ROGER WHATELY, in "My India." (London: Michael Joseph. Boston: Little, Brown.)

October Ride

(Cape Cod)

TODAY the autumn valley cups a deep blue lake,
And among the warm gray stones
The blueberry bushes make
Red patches on the hill.
Atop the distant rise, a steepled church
Gleams white,
And here along the roadway
Low-roofed, silvered cottages
Are shuttered bright.
This is where with quickening clatter
We will cross the village street
And canter fast where cranberry bogs are spread
Like mulberry velvet rugs, and turn
Into a little sandy lane that winds
Where the bayberry bush is pungent, sweet—
For overhead
The muted shrieking of sea gulls
Is calling us from the patterned countryside,
And, as always,
It is seaward that we ride:
Gulls that are wind-tossed inland
Call us to the white-flecked sea
Past bright green pines
And oaks low-spread
In rich rose-madder tapestry.

ENID GOSS LOWE

The Science of Right Thinking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEN are awakening more and more to recognize and acknowledge the fact that everything in human experience is primarily mental. Economists in their appraisal of business conditions are continually noting and even stressing the helpful influence of hope and confidence, and the depressing effects of uncertainty and fear. During the last half century a remarkable change has taken place in the views of doctors of medicine in that, whereas formerly diseases were deemed to be solely physical phenomena, now many honest, observant medical men acknowledge that the mental states of their patients are important factors to be considered. Also, these same doctors state that it is the faith of their patients in them or in the prescribed medicine which produces desired results.

A prominent and respected medical doctor of the United States was quoted in a newspaper as having said that "original thought is not in the brain cells." And continuing, he said: "I don't know any man who has yet decided where original thought comes from. It must be God." It would appear that this honest man is about ready to hear and accept the God-inspired teachings of Christian Science set forth by its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

Taking the words and works of Christ Jesus as her guide in her prayerful search for the Science which based the Master's healing and redemptive ministry, Mrs. Eddy found that God, the one Father or divine Principle of man and the universe, is Mind, Truth, and is therefore the source of all true thoughts or ideas. Writing of Christ Jesus, on page 315 of Science and Health, she says: "He knew of but one Mind and laid no claim to any other. He knew that the Ego was Mind instead of body and that matter, sin, and evil were not Mind; and his understanding of this divine Science brought upon him the anathemas of the age."

Thus we see that we can attain an understanding of the Science of right or Christian thinking, and apply it by thinking as Christ Jesus would think under similar circumstances, which means obeying literally the Scriptural command (Philippians 2:5), "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." The Master continually directed his disciples to the one Father as the authority and source of his doctrine or teaching, the Mind whence emanated the ideas he promulgated. Furthermore, Jesus knew that divine Mind is Truth and good, and is therefore the source of all true thoughts, and that these thoughts must be good—good in nature, activity, and effect. This led the Master to declare that evil is a falsity, unauthorized and unsupported by divine law and power.

Christ Jesus proved that his thinking and teaching were Christianly scientific by demonstrations many and varied, demonstrations which completely refuted all materialistic beliefs and so-called material laws. He healed all manner of sickness; he made the dumb to speak, the deaf to hear, the blind to see, the maimed to be whole; he fed hungry multitudes in what seemed to be a miraculous manner; he stilled the tempest and walked on the sea; he reversed the claim of death for others and for himself. All of these impressive and irrefutable demonstrations of divine law were made from the premise of God as the one and only Mind, the omnipotent and omnipresent intelligent creator and governor of all reality.

Therefore, when Mrs. Eddy discovered the Science of right or Christian thinking and set forth her discovery in understandable and demonstrable form in her writings, she blessed humanity immeasurably. Surely the world is in sore need of being set right in its thinking, for in spite of marvelous advances along the lines of human inventions and material comforts and conveniences, a large portion of humanity is in a sad state of fear and uncertainty, limitation and lack, and is beset by diseases many and by sins both subtle and threatening.

The antidote and corrective to all these untoward and unhealthy manifestations of the carnal or mortal mind is to be found only in the divine Mind. It is plain that wrong thinking and its effects can be displaced only by right thinking, by that Christianly scientific thinking which bespeaks divine Principle, Love, with its harmony and justice. According to the Bible, this Christianly scientific thinking is the corrective for the belief in and fear of sickness as well as the sinful tendencies of materialism. Many Christian Scientists have proved that the consistent application of the Science of right thinking has brought a satisfactory solution to their business problems.

Indeed the way of Christ Jesus, the way of Christianly scientific thinking, is the way out of all of humanity's discords and diseases, its lack and limitation, its fears and follies. And through the teachings of Christian Science this way is made so clear that every honest, humble seeker may walk therein, and find his God-given dominion, freedom, and peace.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Die Wissenschaft rechten Denkens

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Menschen erwachen immer mehr zur Erkenntnis und Anerkennung der Tatsache, daß alles in der menschlichen Erfahrung im Grunde mental ist. Bei ihrer Beurteilung der Geschäftslage sehen und betonen die Volkswirtschaftslehrer beständig den hilfreichen Einfluß der Hoffnung und der Zuversicht und die lähmenden Wirkungen der Ungewißheit und der Furcht. Im Laufe des letzten halben Jahrhunderts haben die Ärzte ihre Ansichten auffallend geändert. Während Krankheiten früher einfach für körperliche Erscheinungen gehalten wurden, bestätigen heute viele ehrliche, gewissenhafte Ärzte, daß der mentale Zustand ihrer Patienten als etwas Wichtiges in Betracht zu ziehen ist. Dieselben Ärzte erklären auch, daß nur der Glaube ihrer Patienten an sie oder an die verordnete Arznei die gewünschten Ergebnisse hervorrufe.

Ein berühmter und geachteter Arzt in den Vereinigten Staaten hat nach einer Zeitungsnachricht gesagt, daß „der Ursprung des Gedankens nicht in den Gehirnzellen ist". Und er fuhr fort: „Mir ist niemand bekannt, der je entschieden hätte, wo der Ursprung des Gedankens ist. Es muß Gott sein". Man könnte meinen, daß dieser ehrliche Mann bereit wäre, die von Gott eingegebenen Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft zu hören und anzunehmen, die ihre Entdeckerin und Gründerin Mary Baker Eddy in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" dargelegt hat.

Indem Mrs. Eddy bei ihrem andächtigen Suchen nach der Wissenschaft, die dem heilenden und erlösenden Wirken des Meisters zugrundelag, die Worte und Werke Christi Jesu zu ihrem Führer nahm, fand sie, daß Gott, der eine Vater oder das göttliche Prinzip des Menschen und des Weltalls, das Gemüt, die Wahrheit und daher die Quelle aller wahren Gedanken oder Ideen ist. Auf Seite 315 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit schreibt sie von Christus Jesus: „Er wußte von nur einem Gemüt und erhob keinen Anspruch auf irgendein anderes. Er wußte, daß das Ego Gemüt war anstatt Körper, und daß Materie, Sünde und Böses nicht Gemüt waren, und sein Verständnis dieser göttlichen Wissenschaft brachte den Fluch seiner Zeit über ihn".

So sehen wir, daß wir das Verständnis der Wissenschaft rechten oder christlichen Denkens erlangen und anwenden können, wenn wir so denken, wie Christus Jesus unter ähnlichen Umständen denken würde, d.h. das biblische Gebot (Phil. 2, 5): „Ein jeglicher sei gesinnt, wie Jesus Christus auch war", wörtlich befolgen. Der Meister wies seine Jünger beständig auf den einen Vater als den Urheber und den Ursprung seiner Lehre, d.h. auf das Gemüt hin, aus dem die Ideen, die er verkündigte, hervorgingen. Außerdem wußte Jesus, daß das göttliche Gemüt die Wahrheit, das Gute, und daher die Quelle aller wahren Gedanken ist, und daß diese Gedanken gut sein müssen—gut im Wesen, im Wirken und in der Wirkung. Dies veranlaßte den Meister zu erklären, daß das Böse eine Unwahrheit ist, die von dem göttlichen Gesetz und der göttlichen Kraft weder ermächtigt ist noch gestützt wird.

Christus Jesus zeigte durch viele und mancherlei Beweise, die alle materialistischen Annahmen und die sogenannten materiellen Gesetze widerlegten, daß sein Denken und seine Lehre christlich-wissenschaftlich waren. Er heilte Krankheiten aller Art. Er machte die Stummen redend, die Tauben hörend, die Blinden sehend, die Lahmen gehend. Er speiste das hungrige Volk in einer Weise, die wunderbar schien; er stillte den Sturm und ging auf dem Meer; er machte den Tod machtlos für andere und für sich selber. Alle diese eindrucksvollen und unwiderlegbaren Beweise des göttlichen Gesetzes wurden von der Voraussetzung aus erbracht, daß Gott das einzige Gemüt, der allmächtige und allgegenwärtige intelligente Schöpfer und Beherrscher aller Wirklichkeit ist.

Als daher Mrs. Eddy die Wissenschaft rechten oder christlichen Denkens entdeckte und ihre Entdeckung in ihren Schriften in verständlicher und beweisbarer Form darlegte, segnete sie die Menschheit unermeßlich. Wahrlich, das größte Bedürfnis der Welt ist die Berichtigung ihres Denkens; denn trotz wunderbarer Fortschritte auf dem Gebiete menschlicher Erfindungen und materieller Bequemlichkeiten und Annehmlichkeiten leben sehr viele Menschen in trauriger Furcht und Ungewißheit, in Begrengung und Mangel und sind die Sklaven vieler Krankheiten und heimtückischer und drohender Sünden.

Das Gegen- und Berichtigungsmittel für alle diese widrigen und ungesunden Bekundungen des fleischlichen oder sterblichen Gemüts ist nur im göttlichen Gemüt zu finden. Es ist klar, daß falsches Denken und seine Wirkungen nur durch rechtes Denken, durch jenes christlich-wissenschaftliche Denken verdrängt werden kann, das das göttliche Prinzip, die Liebe mit ihrer Harmonie und Gerechtigkeit ausdrückt. Nach der Bibel berichtigt dieses christlich-wissenschaftliche Denken sowohl den Glauben an Krankheit und die Furcht davor als auch die sündigen Neigungen des Materialismus. Viele Christliche Wissenschafter haben bewiesen, daß ihre Geschäftsprobleme durch nachhaltige Anwendung der Wissenschaft rechten Denkens befriedigend gelöst worden sind.

Der Weg Christi Jesu, der Weg christlich-wissenschaftlichen Denkens, ist in der Tat der Weg aus allen Disharmonien und Krankheiten, allem Mangel und aller Begrenzung, aus allen Befürchtungen und Torheiten der Menschheit heraus. Und die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft weisen diesen Weg so klar, daß jeder ehrliche, demütige Sucher ihn gehen und seine gottgegebene Herrschaft, seine Freiheit und seinen Frieden finden kann.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Mist

ABOVE the veil
Of mist, from time to time
There lifts a sail....

—GAKOLU, early eighteenth-century Japanese poet, in "The Bamboo Broom," edited by HAROLD GOULD HENDERSON. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1938

Thebaud Crew Irked by Delay Of Final Race

Want to finish contests and get back to fishing, Capt. Moulton tells the racing committee.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 25 (AP) —Fishermen of the crew of the challenging American schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud expressed sharp dissatisfaction today over the postponement until tomorrow of the deciding race with the Canadian champion Bluenose for the International Fishermen's Trophy.

Thebaud bested Bluenose in a rainstorm yesterday to make the schooners' standing two-all in a three-out-of-five title contest. Postponement of the fifth contest was announced after storm warnings had been hoisted for today.

After hearing several complaints, Capt. Cecil Moulton of the Thebaud wired Capt. Charles M. Lyons, U. S. steamship inspector at Boston and chairman of the race committee, asking that he reconsider the postponement and asserting his crew was "anxious to finish and get back to fishing."

"What does he think we would do if we were on a halibuting trip?" demanded Harry, Thebaud's cook. "Wait for fair weather to come home?"

No Purse This Year

The crew's discontent was occasioned by the length of time—16 days—needed to complete the first four races. Some insisted they would refuse to go aboard unless a breeze of at least 15 miles was blowing. They have been irked by starts made in such light airs that a finisn was impossible.

Many can ill afford to continue the marine classic, especially since no purse has been furnished for the contest. In former international contests, a $5,000 purse was at stake, $3,000 for the winner and $2,000 for the loser.

Captain Moulton succeeded Capt. Ben Pine, Thebaud's managing owner and its veteran racing skipper, when illness set him ashore. Yesterday's was Captain Moulton's debut as a victorious racing skipper, but naturally his position is delicate. Although he won praise from all sides and a boisterous salute welcomed him when he returned to port, he is aware that his authority is not as binding on the crew as that of Captain Pine.

"We'd just as soon race," he said, "if it blew so hard we could only carry the four lowers," jib, jumbo, fore and mainsail. "I don't blame the boys if they're getting tired of it. We all have to make a living and if the committee won't send us out when there is a chance of a race, we would be better off if we all went fishing."

Better in Stiff Breeze

During the fourth race yesterday, Thebaud demonstrated it had an advantage over Bluenose when it freezed up. Thebaud annexed its entire lead—about five minutes at the finish of a 35½-mile triangle—during a 12-mile thresh to windward in heavy going. Whenever the wind lightened, as it occasionally did, Bluenose became a formidable opponent. That is why Thebaud's crew is willing to ignore storm warnings and sway up its canvas.

Thebaud came to its home port here after the race but Bluenose went to Boston, where riggers were ordered to repair the broken backstay and splice other minor damage in its top hamper.

In Boston, Capt. Angus Walters of the Bluenose obviously was disappointed but he expressed determination to clinch the series in Wednesday's race. He wouldn't discuss the heavy-weather brush.

"Thebaud beat us—enough said," he blurted out.

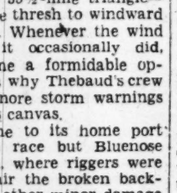
Captain Moulton put the defender across the starting line first, but Bluenose was to weather, and, in that berth, gradually drew ahead. At the end of the nine-mile broad reach, Bluenose's skipper, Captain Walters, had won for her a lead of 35 seconds.

Then began the 12¼-mile thresh to windward and immediately Thebaud started to work up to weather of the defender. Try as he would, and no one ever criticized Captain Angus' handling of his big salt banker, he could not point it as high

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder, with considerable frost and lowest temperatures tonight slightly under 40 degrees. Wednesday fair, gradually becoming warmer fresh westerly winds today diminishing by tonight; moderate westerly on Wednesday, becoming fresh offshore.

Maine: Fair and colder tonight, with heavy frost in the interior; Wednesday fair with slowly rising temperature in the west portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and colder tonight, with heavy to killing frost; Wednesday fair with slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts: Fair and colder tonight, with heavy frost in north and with possibly light frost in south portion; Wednesday fair with slowly rising temperature in north portion.

Rhode Island: Fair and colder tonight with light frost; Wednesday fair with slowly rising temperature.

Connecticut: Fair and colder with light frost near the coast and heavy frost in the interior; Wednesday fair with slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong west winds this afternoon, diminishing tonight; weather fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	46	45	Minneapolis	36	32
Bermuda	74	72	New Orleans	56	54
Chicago	40	38	New York	46	44
Denver	44	44	Norfolk	50	50
Helena	46	46	Philadelphia	46	46
Kansas City	34	34	St. Louis	44	44
Los Angeles	60	58	San Francisco	58	58
Miami	70	68	Washington	46	44

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 25
B—Minimum, Oct. 24

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:12 p. m.; height, 10.6 feet
Wednesday, 12:43 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet
Light all vehicles by 5:18 p. m.

CCC Camp Idea Urged For Bay State Idle Youth

Boston News Today

Camps as Training Centers Proposed

Endorsement of the CCC camps as training centers for unemployed youth "who are becoming lazy, lack initiative, and seem to shrug their shoulders at the situation," was voiced by several speakers today at the hearing before the special legislative commission appointed to investigate the problems of unemployed youth and the possibilities of establishing and maintaining CCC camps in this State.

Hugh P. Baker of Massachusetts State College told the commission that the CCC is "blazing a new trail in education." He said, "if facilities for public higher education were enlarged, many qualified young people who cannot afford to enter college, would be taken from the ranks of the unemployed."

One by-product of the CCC, according to David W. Armstrong, Director of the Worcester Boys Club, is the disciplinary training. This, he said, has produced a marked drop in juvenile delinquency.

"Our impression is," he said, "that young men are not discontented, although a great many of them are discouraged. They get a little money somehow and they are not too shabbily dressed. We believe the youth-training organizations are a tremendous factor in keeping them reasonably happy but it has been our observation that they are becoming lazy, they lack initiative, they seem to shrug their shoulders and accept the situation.

"It is significant that these boys are not crime-minded. Juvenile delinquency in the 17-year and older groups has fallen off."

Harry Burroughs, of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, said he, too, was impressed by the drop in delinquency. He described the accomplishments of the CCC as "splendid."

The Rev. Robert P. Barry, Director of the Catholic Charitable Bureau, called attention to economic conditions, which have brought about this breakdown in youth. He urged bringing all the forces in the community to the solution of the problem.

George Glasheen of the National Youth Administration told the commission that only 17,000 out of 125,000 unemployed youth have had some training from the NYA in Massachusetts and urged its opportunity be made available to unemployed youth not on a relief status. Albert B. Carter, State Probation Commissioner, said that as a result of CCC training, juvenile delinquency had fallen off 25 per cent. A total of 17,250 who appeared before the courts in 1932, he said, last year tallied 12,150.

Many Excise Tax Letters Come Back

In the hands of he Registrar of Motor Vehicles today were the names of 531 persons who gave fictitious addresses to the Registry for its tabulation of car owners and registration plates. This became known when the postoffice returned 531 letters sent out by the Registry on complaints of nonpayment of excise taxes as part of a campaign to round up 29,988 tax delinquents reported by local tax collectors.

Of the 531 letters returned, 120 came from Worcester, 61 from Boston and 56 from Brookline. The letters informed the tax delinquents that unless they paid up, their registrations would be suspended in 30 days. The first suspensions will be made on Nov. 17, and will continue thereafter as reports are made by local collectors.

Dever Seeks Move On Service Firm

Attorney General Paul A. Dever pressed his recently-launched campaign against service companies handling workmen's compensation in Massachusetts today by asking James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, to act against a specific Fitchburg concern. Mr. Dever said this company had no workmen's compensation insurance, but had an agreement with a service company in connection with possible liabilities. The agreement, he added, is similar to agreements used by several other concerns now under investigation by the Attorney General.

In a letter to Commissioner Moriarty, Assistant Attorney General Maurice M. Goldman wrote: "I have in my possession records indicating that there are an excessive number of injuries, particularly eye," to workers of this concern. "It would appear from the records that the protective devices either have not been installed or are not functioning properly. In either event, an investigation by your Department is warranted."

The letter said 24 employees had been injured since July 1.

McCormack Talks To Retail Board

Need of progressive leaders in business, industry and finance, as well as in government, together with the co-operation, tolerance and understanding by all, was cited today as necessary for a rapid return to normal prosperity by Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Boston. He was guest speaker at a luncheon of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, held at the Parker House today.

"It is only through tolerance and understanding on the part of all that our problems can be approached in a common sense manner and solved," said Mr. McCormack. "Calling persons names is usually an admission of weakness of argument. The welfare of our country is paramount to the interests of any individual or group."

"Government is a living institution and must serve. In order to serve, it must work. Abuses arising from time to time must be controlled. Invariably, Government is the only agency that can adequately control abuses when they exist. There are some who say that Government should allow abuses to exist. A progressive and enlightened viewpoint discards such arguments. A real business leadership recognizes the social responsibility of business, and will insist upon constructive cooperation and not blind opposition."

Goldberg to Hear New Bedford Case

Chief Justice John P. Higgins, of the Massachusetts Superior Court, today assigned Judge Lewis Goldberg to sit at New Bedford next Thursday on the arraignment of city officials who have been indicted there.

Mayor Leo E. J. Carney and 31 others, including 12 members of the City Council and five members of the Board of Aldermen, were indicted in New Bedford last Thursday by a special Bristol County Grand Jury on attempted bribery and other charges.

Justice Higgins said today that when the case comes up for trial he will appoint a Judge for a special session to try those indicted.

Martin Flood-Control Stand: Will It Get Vermont Votes?

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vermont, Oct. 25 Fred C. Martin, Democratic candidate for Governor, has definitely tossed the flood control issue into the maelstrom of campaign arguments with which he hopes to defeat the second-term aspirations of Gov. George D. Aiken. In public speeches during the week he has indicated his support for Federal control of such projects and political observers are wondering if, thereby, he has not ruined whatever chances he might have had for victory at the polls in November.

Irrespective of how strongly Vermonters may feel that there is a need of more storage basins on the Connecticut and other rivers of the State, it is widely noted that there is not much debate here on the subject of who shall control them once they are completed. Always strong for States rights, Vermonters appear to be conceding nothing on this point, even, it is said, should the whole program of flood control be endangered.

Discussing the Connecticut River program, Mr. Martin opposed Governor Aiken's position on the matter, saying: "Mr. Aiken tells us he does not want the Federal Government to control any power sites at these dams. He is opposed to municipal ownership. Then, who does Mr. Aiken want to control this power?"

The Governor answers the query that such control must be by the State.

Mr. Martin further declares, "You cannot combine power development with flood control "because" in order to develop power it is necessary to maintain a head of water behind the dams "and" to hold back flood waters the dams must be empty when the rains come. The two do not mix."

In bringing up the matter of power, however, the Democratic candidate tosses in a subject which, to observers, seems irrelevant. For the issue in recent months in the controversy between Governor Aiken and the Federal Government has been largely over the question of whether the Government has the right to take land for the dams without the State's consent.

Plan E Gains From Attacks In Cambridge

Good-government workers find opposition really advertises reform well —Meetings called.

Apparently benefiting from last week's burlesque "mobilizations" of Harvard students and the volunteered support of M. I. T.'s "Navy" in conducting a "plebiscite" for minorities, Plan E supporters in Cambridge today were deluged with requests for a full explanation of the new form of Government which will bring Proportional Representation and a City Manager if approved by voters at the Nov. 8 election.

Meetings of service clubs and church groups were being organized today and the Plan E committee was busy supplying speakers. The interest in Plan E in Cambridge is surprising even the most experienced political observers. A debate in Durrell Hall in the YMCA Sunday attracted some 500 persons. Judging from the applause, they were about equally divided for and against the plan.

Democracy Main Issue

George A. McLaughlin, attorney, and Herman C. Loeffler, Governmental research expert who resides in Cambridge, supported Plan E, while Richard C. Evarts, Cambridge City Solicitor, and Leo Moran, former Boston College debater, opposed it.

Surprisingly enough, the points did not center so much around economy in government as they did on the question of whether Plan E would strengthen democracy or weaken it. Thus, a very deep tone was given the discussion, although a strongly partisan feeling in the two sections of the audience brought frequent cheers or boos.

This feeling reached a peak when City Councilman Michael A. Sullivan, during the question and answer period that followed the debate, demanded to know whether the City Council could have done otherwise than it did when it held up transmission of the Plan E petition until the last minute for filing. Attorney McLaughlin replied that the Council's obstructionist tactics were not justified.

In Cambridge, however, as well as in Quincy and Northampton, where the question of Plan E will also appear on the ballots, the chief opposition seemed to be coming from city employees who are fearful that economies resulting from Plan E will bring wholesale dismissals or drastic wage cuts.

Pay-Roll Fight

As W. S. Edmonston, Director of the Quincy Taxpayers Association, put it this morning, "The fight is resolving between those who are on the public pay roll and those who are not."

For this reason, Plan E sponsors are stressing the fact that the new law greatly strengthens the civil service, and requires rigid application of the merit system which places advancement on the basis of intelligent service rather than political partisanship.

The Plan E sponsors are also called upon by citizens who say they have been told that ash and garbage removal and other city services would be discontinued under Plan E, and householders compelled to hire this done by private contractors.

This is heatedly denied by the Plan E group which says that city services will actually be improved and extended.

Latin Holds Place As Major Subject In Boston Schools

Modern languages and Latin will continue to be taught in the public schools of Boston and economics will not be elevated to a major subject.

This is the "expression of sentiment" of the Boston School Committee, taken last night upon proposals made by Joseph Lee, Jr., Committee member, that economics and law be substituted for Latin and modern languages.

The vote was four to one against Mr. Lee.

The meeting to consider the Lee proposals which also included a change in the salary schedules to provide more even distribution to teachers, was marked by heated expression of opinion by Committee members as to the value of the proposals.

Slum Clearing In Boston Up To President

$19,000,000 program wins city council approval—Plans call for 4,000 model homes.

A housing program for Boston that will wipe out four slums and build model homes for 3,000 to 4,000 families who today are "ill-housed" will be placed before President Roosevelt at Washington on Nov. 8 for his approval.

If the President assents, and probably no one in Boston anticipates otherwise, the Boston Housing Authority will automatically be commissioned to commence the $19,000,000 slum clearance and model housing program.

The four projects will noticeably alter the character of the areas in which they are located—Charlestown, Mission Hill (Roxbury), South Boston and the South End. Delapidated real estate will be swept away and comfortable, modern apartments in a setting of lawns, walks and shade trees will be erected.

The program is made possible under the Wagner-Steagall Housing Bill, under which housing authorities were established in cities throughout the nation. In Boston, the local housing authority prepared the present program which last night was finally approved by the City Council and now goes before the President for final action.

The Council's vote was 17 to 3, the vote being on party lines with the three Republican members of the Council, Henry L. Shattuck, Perlie Dyar Chase and Robert Gardner Wilson, Jr., opposed. Councilor Charles I. Taylor was absent.

"I am very must pleased that the Council took favorable action on the housing order," said Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, in commenting upon the vote. "I am thoroughly convinced that private capital would have never taken the risk of demolishing sub-standard areas in the various projects."

The Mayor warned property owners in affected areas to be careful to whom they sell their land. Speculators, he said, might try to buy up sites. Mr. Tobin urged that business be done only with the Boston Housing Authority.

John A. Breen, chairman of the Housing Board, spent two hours with the Council in executive session yesterday before the vote, answering questions on the program. This is the third two-hour session that Mr. Breen has spent with the Council on the matter. Last Wednesday the Council voted 11 to 9 to table the measure until Monday for further consideration. It was introduced to the Council by the Mayor a week ago.

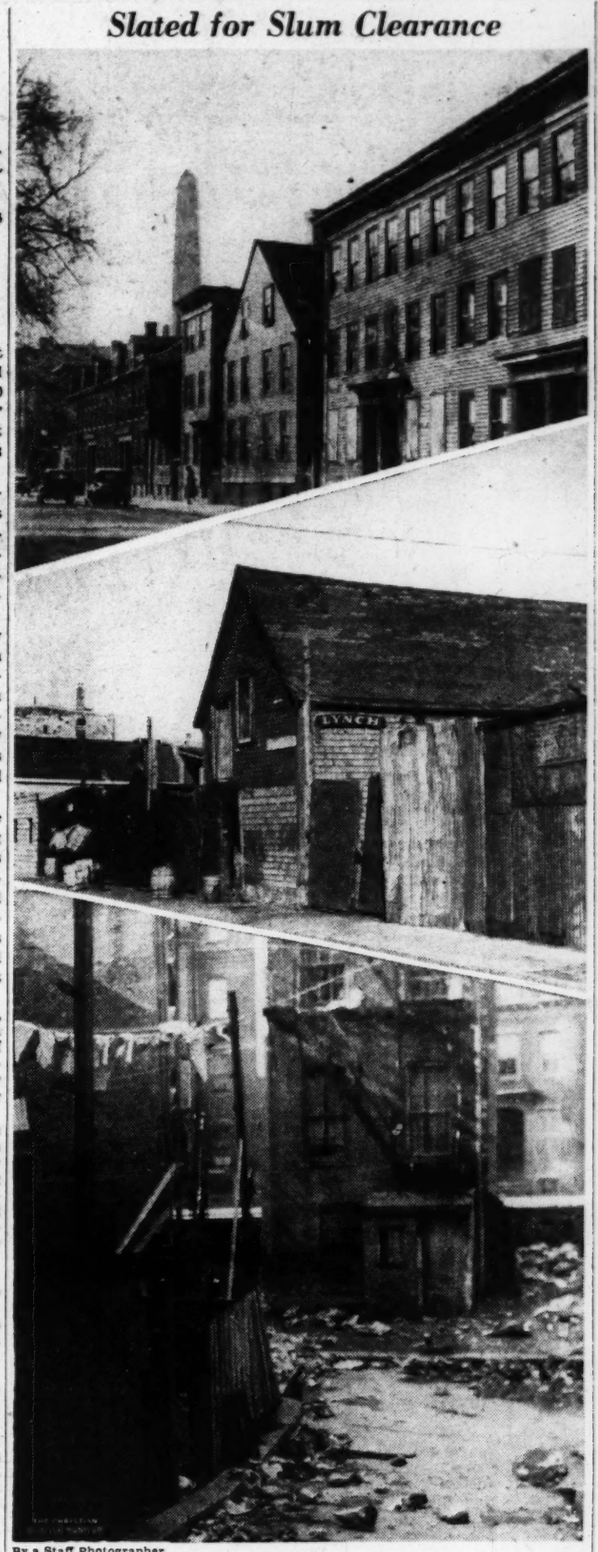
Anti-Vivisection Society Wins Tax Victory in Court

Members of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society were rejoicing today in a decision of United States District Judge Francis J. W. Ford that the Society's purpose in furthering legislation against vivisection is in keeping with its principles of restraining cruelty and promoting the well-being of humanity, and is, therefore, exempt from estate taxes.

The decision, described by Society members are being of far-reaching importance, was handed down in a civil suit to recover Federal estate taxes from the will of Philip G. Peabody, who in 1934 left $38,974 to the Society.

Judge Ford, at the same time, ruled that a similar amount left to the Freethinkers of America was taxable because the group's purposes were not entirely charitable in that some of its funds were used to bring court action seeking to bar religious training in schools, abolishing the Bible from schoolrooms, trying to repeal Sunday closing laws, and urging taxation of church property. Judge Ford also found the group was not engaged in educating the general public.

Slated for Slum Clearance



By a Staff Photographer

Sites for Housing Program

Upper: Lexington Street, Charlestown; center: Champlain Street, South Boston; lower: Off Sawyer Street in the South End.

Harvard Has New Technique For Training of Architects

The Week at Harvard

For the double purpose of explaining through models, drawings, and detail photographs the concepts of modern architecture to the general public, and presenting to the profession a "basic suggestion" for training architects in the new fields which are being developed today, a new technique has been evolved under the direction of Dean Joseph Hudnut, of the Harvard Graduate School of Design, with the aid of Prof. Walter Gropius, acknowledged as one of the greatest modern European architects when he came to Harvard last year.

One of the unique features of this new program for teaching the current practices of a theory of designing based on "social changes and technological developments" is that the construction and execution of the models used is done entirely by the students of the school, according to Prof. Walter F. Bogner, who supervises the displays.

Admitting that there is no generally accepted plan for the teaching of architectural design from the modern viewpoint, Professor Bogner nevertheless explained that the aim of the instruction was to achieve a balance between three factors: function, or the art and science of planning for use; aesthetic design, or the aim to create beauty; and construction, or the science of building.

"It can be seen from the exhibits that the new architecture is not merely a new garb for an old framework," Professor Bogner pointed out. "The public is hard to convince that modern architecture is not a stylistic venture, like a new model for an automobile or a fashion show, but is the outgrowth of new demands set on buildings as a result of social changes and the technological developments. The lay person has good opportunity to see how the social influences on building reflect themselves in architectural design, and how architectural forms are in part governed by the underlying structure."

To get the necessary perspective, students start by building models of single unit structures, learning about the elements of architecture from experience with the replica of a building. Drawings follow models, as a tool to building, not as the ultimate aim. There are short exercises in abstract composition through camera studies, photomontage, and other forms, leading to stimulation of inventiveness. Actual construction models are made, duplicating so far as possible the construction details of the finished buildings. Factors of the site are considered from the beginning, and buildings are placed on the land with consideration of landscape, neighborhood, and traffic.

With regard to traffic problems, students have constructed plans for relieving the congestion at Harvard Square by means of a huge motor mart, bus terminal, and subway and streetcar terminal located off Brattle Square. Plentiful parking and a traffic reduction on Massachusetts Avenue would be the benefits, but the School of Design has not yet entirely unsnarled the financial difficulties of the scheme. They have also completed plans for a somewhat similar building to provide a grand union terminal for all busses entering Boston at Park Square.

"It can be seen," declared Professor Bogner, calling attention to the detail of the exhibition of models, "that this is not a way to destroy the past for the sake of building something new in its place, but a method that aims to utilize all experience gathered for a way out of the past and out of some of its difficulties."

Labor Moves To Plug Hole In Wages Law

State Federation seeks to block 'firing' of those who get more than minimum pay.

The State Federation of Labor today took the new Federal Wage and Hours Law as its cue for a statewide campaign of stronger unionization to protect "workers against the proposed 40 cent hourly minimum wage in intrastate business becoming a maximum and thus inviting the discharge of workers who obtain more than the minimum wage."

This action was the highlight of today's repercussions from the new Federal law that became effective yesterday, establishing minimum wages of 25 cents an hour for many of New England's industries and opening the door to the setting of higher minimums in other industries such as the textiles. Kenneth I. Taylor, secretary-treasurer of the Federation, made the announcement, calling for a 40-hour week in intrastate business which is not affected by southern competition.

At the same time, Mr. Taylor reported that the Federation would file a petition for a state law to cover intrastate workers as the result of a resolution passed by the Federation at its last meeting in August. He said the effect of the new law would be to eliminate the present state minimum wage law which covers only women and minors.

Both Sides to Confer

Second highlight of today's action was the announcement that Russell T. Fisher, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, had left for Washington to confer with federal officials on the establishment of higher than 25-cent-an-hour wage minimums for the textile industry. At the same time, Joseph Sylvia, official of the United Textile Workers of America, declared that a 40-cent-an-hour minimum was required for the industry in order to permit local textiles to compete successfully against southern competition.

Looking out over an industrial structure strongly buffeted by southern competition over the last 10 years, the Massachusetts Associated Industries, was less optimistic than other organizations over the possibilities inherent in the new federal law for promoting local enterprise. Most of the members of this large organization are small business concerns, and the group believed that the tendency of the law is to invite monopolies and discourage the small industrialist as opposed to the large manufacturer.

A call for mobilization of all forces to co-operate with the Federal Wages and Hours Administrator in the enforcement of the new legislation is the keynote of a letter addressed to all New England CIO unions by Michael F. Widman, Regional Director of the labor group. Labor is cognizant of the invitations afforded by the new law to industry to "chisel" and hence, the letter asked that all violations be brought to the attention of the labor group immediately.

May Halt Southern Trek

Latest action on the new law in the State House took the form of a request from Gov. Charles F. Hurley that James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, represent the State in Washington on Nov. 14, when conferences will be held on the enforcement of the wage measure. Mr. Moriarty is responsible for a statement that the new law will break the migration of New England business into the South, a migration that reached a serious point during the recent depression.

A trip through the industrial centers of Fall River, Lawrence, New Bedford and Lowell will reveal the abandoned shells of one-time profitable mills forced into other states by factors that hinge largely upon wage differentials and taxes. Out of the State has likewise gone employment and governmental revenue. And while the minimum wage and hour provisions will not accomplish the complete renaissance of local industry, labor and capital are agreed that the Federal program constitutes the opening wedge in a campaign that should re-establish the integrity of New England business by doing away with unfair competition.

Appointment of a northeastern regional director for the wage-hour law in Boston is expected momentarily by Elmer F. Andrews, administrator. A telegram received by the Governor from Mr. Andrews asked that the various departments of labor co-operate in investigations and send some representative to the national conference in Washington.

Labor Sees Light Ahead

Optimism over the new law is most pronounced in labor circles where the 25 cent minimum hourly wage is considered the first break in the direction of higher wage levels with a 40-hour week. The first tendency of industry, according to Mr. Sylvia, former organizer for the UTWA, has been to pull away from the 40-hour week which had been religiously maintained ever since the breakdown of the NRA, to lift the hours up to the newly specified 44.

Declaring that a 25-cent hourly rate as provided in the new law is a meaningless gesture so far as the textile industry is concerned, since higher rates are now generally in order, Mr. Sylvia pointed out that only a 40-cent rate would place New England on a fair competitive level with southern industry. Hence, labor will demand the 40-cent rate in Washington.

Southern competitors are expected to raise the argument that higher wage levels will help to put them out of business, although the effect, according to Mr. Sylvia, would be to raise standards of living in the South to levels commensurate with those in the North.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"Yankee Fable," new comedy by Lewis Meltzer, presented by Cheryl Crawford. Starring Ina Claire. Staged by Otto L. Preminger. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:30. Last week.

Copley—
"Hait," direct from a six months' run in New York. Drama of the Black Napoleon. By William Du Bois. A Federal Theater Project. 8:30. No matinees.

Plymouth—
"Golden Boy," by Clifford Odets. Starring Frances Farmer, Luther Adler and Morris Carnovsky. Presented by the Group Theater, second of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription plays. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Shadow and Substance," by Paul Vincent Carroll. Starring Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Featuring Sara Allgood, Julie Haydon. Presented by Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Leave It to Me" musical comedy. Score by Cole Porter. Presented by Vinton Freedley. Featuring William Gaxton, Victor Moore, Sophie Tucker and Tamara. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Metropolitan—
"If I Were King," starring Ronald Colman. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also Peter Lorre in "Mysterious Mr. Moto." 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Men With Wings," featuring Fred MacMurray, Ray Miland and Louise Campbell. Also "Road Demon," with Henry Armetta, Joan Valerie and Bill Robinson.

Repertory—
"White Banners," starring Fay Bainter. Also "Lady Tubbs," with Alice Brady. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Dracula," with Bela Lugosi. 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:05, 8:55. Also Boris Karloff in "Frankenstein." 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10.

Exeter—
Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "Carefree." 3:25, 6:15, 9. Also "Meet the Girls," with June Lang. 2:10, 5, 7:45.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Garden of the Moon," featuring Pat O'Brien and Margaret Lindsay. Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:40. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:20, 9:30. Also Jane Bryan and Ronald Reagan in "Girls on Probation." Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:30. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.

Tremont—
Charles Boyer in "Garden of Allah." Also "Rage of Paris," with Danielle Darrieux. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux Theater—
Latest newsreels, Wellesley College fashions, sport, travel and cartoons. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Strand—
Luise Rainer and Robert Young in "Toy Wife." Also "Kentucky Moonshine," with the Ritz Brothers. Tomorrow: "Women Are Like That," with Kay Francis and Pat O'Brien. Also "Sergeant Murphy."

Wellesley Hills Playhouse—
George Arliss in "Dr. Syn." Also "Rich Man, Poor Girl," featuring Richard Young, Ruth Hussey and Lew Ayres. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

South Station Theater—
"Color-Tour to Siam," "The Mystery of Marshal Ney," Pete Smith on "Football," "Going Places with Graham McNamee," "Kingdom for a Horse," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Keith Memorial—
"That Certain Age," starring Deanna Durbin. 11:40 a. m., 3, 8:30, 9:45. Also "Mr. Doodle Kicks Off," with June Travis. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Gladiator," starring Joe E. Brown. 2:00, 5:15, 8:30. Also "I Am the Law," with Edward G. Robinson. 3:46, 6:52, 9:55.

Uptown—
"Sing You Sinners," with Bing Crosby. 2:15, 5:25, 8:40. Also "Four's a Crowd," featuring Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30. Also March of Time. 1:40, 4:15, 6:40, 9:15.

Scollay and Modern—
"King of Alcatraz," with Gail Patrick, Lloyd Nolan, and Harry Carey. Scollay: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 9:55. Modern: 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10:05. Also "Arkansas Traveler," with Bob Burns and Fay Bainter. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:15. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35.

Brookline Village Theater—
George Raft in "Spawn of the North." 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. Also "My Bill," with Kay Francis, 1:50, 5, 8.

University—
Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour in "Spawn of the North." 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. Also "Rich Man, Poor Girl," with Robert Young. 1:30, 4:50, 8:20. Tomorrow: Danielle Darrieux in "Mayerling." Also "Easy Living," featuring Jean Arthur.

State and Orpheum—
Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Too Hot to Handle." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Girls' School," with Annie Shirley and Ralph Bellamy. Both theaters, 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Other Events

Winthrop Society, Emerson Hall, Room F, Harvard Yard—
Dr. George Sarton of the Carnegie Institution will speak on Transcendental History, 8.

Tomorrow

Rotary Club, Hotel Statler—
Abraham Olovsky will be the guest speaker at the regular weekly meeting. 12:15.

Radio Programs—Page 11

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Crimson and Princeton Open 'Big Three' Competition Saturday—Hockey to Start

Harvard Still Seeks First Major Victory on Gridiron

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The score at the end of the first half is Harvard nothing and four other fellows everything. Four games and four defeats mark the halfway mark in the Crimson football schedule and this Saturday brings Princeton to play the first of the four remaining games. There can be no recalling those lost goal posts, but for the first time since the opening game, Harvard finds itself back to even rating with an opponent.

In the first game of the season Harvard was rated a favorite to whip Brown. Of course that did not work out because the Bruins "licked their chops" with satisfaction following a 20-13 victory. Against Cornell, Army and Dartmouth, Harvard was picked to lose by the majority of experts. Whether through crying sentiment or sheer bravery, the majority are again giving Harvard an even chance against an opponent—Princeton.

Tigers Have Better Record

On paper the Tigers have a better record than the Crimson. They defeated Williams, 33-0, lost to Dartmouth, 22-0, defeated a good Penn team, 13-0, and tied Navy last Saturday, 13-13. Perhaps Harvard's stock is boosted in memory of last year when Harvard whaled the Tiger, 34-6, or perhaps it is because the Crimson lost to Dartmouth only 13-7. Certainly Harvard should not be favored going against any team again until such time as it overcomes its present defeatist complex.

Against Brown and Army, Harvard seemed to take more chances than against Cornell and Dartmouth. Whether the Crimson will open up against Princeton or not remains to be seen. Since Princeton is a member of the former Big Three—Harvard, Yale and Princeton—there is every reason to believe that the Harlow eleven may take risks offensively to break into the win column.

Peculiar Season

This has been a peculiar and rather sad season for Harvard. The Cambridge boys have played good football for the most part, but have been faced by teams which either played better or had better 'breaks.' The general scheme of Harvard is to keep its starting eleven intact and that scheme has brought peculiar line-ups. A few instances are those in which Mike Cohen played major portions of the early games at fullback, Ben Smith supplanted him in the Army game and played nearly the whole 60 minutes, and then Joe Gardella started and almost finished the Dartmouth game.

In practice yesterday Coach Dick Harlow returned Dave Glueck to his guard position with Coleman serving as relief. A more radical and surprising move saw Win Jameson, sub end, replace Don Daughters. The latter move resulted from the showing Jameson made in his seven minutes of play against Dartmouth, but may not be permanent. Glueck has been the regular guard until injury forced him to retire. Dan Cheever, jayvee center, who starred in the 6-0 victory over Dartmouth, Friday afternoon, has been promoted to the varsity squad.

ANOTHER DU PONT "ZERONE" ADVERTISEMENT FOR MONITOR READERS

THIS MAY UPSET ALL YOUR IDEAS ABOUT ANTI-FREEZE

This anti-freeze story is contrary to established beliefs. Tests made over a period of seven years in 300 cars prove that "Zerone"* makes a perfect mixture with water and that you lose little or none by evaporation or separation. Radiator losses are due mainly to *mechanical causes*—leaks, sudden stops, etc. Where there is boiling, the losses are of *the whole solution*—"Zerone" and water—and such losses are in about the same proportions as the original protection.

So, first, use "Zerone" as directed on can or protection chart. Second, never assume that it's water only, or "Zerone" only, that is lost if your cooling solution is low. Check strength of the solution, and replace the indicated *combination* of "Zerone" and water. Otherwise, you may have too much protection or too little, affecting performance and safety.

The materials from which "Zerone" is made are so effective you need less for protection. Replacements, if any, cost you little. So you are wiser to use "Zerone." Remember, it's only $1.00 a gallon. Du Pont, "Zerone" Division, Wilmington, Delaware.

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

ONLY $1.00 A GALLON—MADE BY DU PONT

Connie Mack Has Novel Scheme To End All Slumps

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25 (AP)—Connie Mack, who is seeking some way to lift the Athletics out of the American League cellar, may try granting vacations with pay instead of suspensions next season as a means of ending the baseball player's slump.

"Too much baseball," he said today, "is like too much candy—even a youngster gets tired of it."

Mack is about convinced that night baseball would speed the clicking of the turnstiles at Shibe Park next year, and now he is mulling over the problem of player morale.

"Too much baseball," he explained, was the reason Sam Chapman, the Athletics' left fielder, blew up after a promising season.

Mack's idea is to "keep them away from the park. Pack them off to the mountains, or even get them a job doing something else for a few days. Anything to keep their minds off baseball."

Mack, dean of the American League managers, has experience to back up his vacation talk. "That's what I used to do with Rube Waddell," he said.

Of course, a player would have to show signs of too much baseball before he would get a trip to the mountains or a few days at the shore at Cornelius McGillicuddy's expense.

There are those who declare that there was too little baseball at Shibe Park last year, what with the Athletics winding up in last place. But there is another campaign coming and Mack has not given up trying.

The expense of vacations with pay, he points out, would be small compared to the dollar and cents cost of a slump like that one that beat the Pittsburgh Pirates out of the National League pennant.

May Clash in Big Three Game

Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

Dick Wells (left), New England boy who has earned a place for himself in the Princeton backfield and who may appear in the Stadium Saturday. Win Jameson (right) is being tried at right end in place of Don Daughters in early week practice.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Red Sox Give Up on Tabor

Smoke from the Hot Stove League . . . Forget the rumored Joe Di Maggio-for-Hank Greenberg trade . . . The Yankees are too smart to let Di Mag drift away from the Stadium, at any price . . . The Red Sox have turned sour on Jim Tabor, their highly-touted rookie third baseman . . . And not because he is lacking in mechanical ability on the field.

When the office boy saw Ethan Allen's new book "Major League Baseball Technique and Tactics," he remarked: "They should sell like hotcakes in the National League." . . . At the December meetings in New York, Connie Mack will seek the American League's permission to play night games at Shibe Park . . . The Phillies would use the lighting system, also.

Why is it that Bill McGowan, one of the better umpires, has not officiated in a World Series since the Cardinal-Athletic affair of 1931? . . . A wit points out that the cellar-dwelling A's in the American League have something on the National League title-holding Cubs, because they won five games from the Yankees in '38.

The Dodgers drew more than 750,000 through the Ebbets Field turnstiles in '38—some 190,000 at night contests . . . The Giants and Cubs are ready to bid high for Hugh Mulcahy, the hard-working Phillie hurler . . . Hugh would reguarly win 20 to 25 games with a first division club . . . Babe Ruth received more than $40,000 in World Series checks.

Lou Gehrig has played 2,122 consecutive games for the Yankees, exclusive of exhibitions and World Series combats . . . Watch for Mickey Cochrane to be back in baseball by 1940 . . . Bob Quinn is enjoying a well-earned vacation by keeping his whereabouts a secret . . . His son John is in charge at the Beehive . . . Al Lopez will be Professor of Catching at Joe Stripp's Orlando (Fla.) baseball school in January.

Bump Hadley will hang up his glove if released by the Yankees and not signed by any other major league club . . . Bill Dickey stands out among active present-day catchers . . . Gabby Hartnett slipped back in 1938 . . . Don't be surprised if the majors agree to close their schedules a week earlier next season, to avoid conflicting with football . . . Clay Bryant, young Cub hurler, belonged to the Yankees back in 1930 . . . Cleveland also had strings on him before he arrived at Wrigley Field.

A fan wants to know, "Why do baseball men say 'hit and run' when, actually, the play works just the opposite? The base runner, or runners, start moving before the batter hits the ball." . . . At that, "run and hit" would sound strange after all these years . . . Seven Cincinnati regulars have already signed 1939 contracts . . . The Chicago Cub front office is still holding money for 1929, 1932 and 1935 World Series tickets which never have been turned in for refunds.

Frank Shellenback, for years a top-ranking pitcher in the Pacific Coast League, is now among baseball's unemployed . . . Cedric Durst, former Yankee and Red Sox outfielder, has succeeded Shellenback as manager at San Diego . . . Manuel "Chief" Salvo, the husky dark-complexioned youth who went to Sarasota with Red Sox pitchers in 1936, will be looked over by Bill Terry in the spring . . . The Red Sox won nine double-headers this year, lost two and split 11.

Harvard Leads New England Soccer League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 25—Harvard holds the undisputed lead of the New England Intercollegiate Soccer League on the basis of compilations of last week's games according to the tabulations of T. W. Taylor of Brown, Secretary-Treasurer of the League. Harvard has a perfect record in four games. Dartmouth and Wesleyan are tied for second place, and Williams and Springfield are next in line.

Hammarstrom of Wesleyan continues to lead the individual scoring, and Bailey of Dartmouth is in second place. Hammarstrom has collected eight points in three games, while Bailey has five goals for two games. Both players have five more games in which to add to their record.

Six games are on this week's schedule, opening with Yale and Trinity today, and closing with the Connecticut-Springfield game on Saturday.

The standings:

	Games Played	Won	Tied	Lost	Pts	P.C.
Harvard	3	3	0	0	6	1.000
Dartmouth	5	4	0	1	8	.800
Wesleyan	5	4	0	1	8	.800
Williams	4	3	0	1	6	.750
Springfield	2	1	1	0	3	.750
Mass. State	3	1	1	1	3	.500
Yale	2	1	0	1	2	.500
Amherst	3	1	0	2	2	.333
Brown	4	1	0	3	2	.250
Trinity	1	0	0	1	0	.000
Conn. State	2	0	0	2	0	.000
M. I. T.	3	0	0	3	0	.000
Tufts	3	0	0	3	0	.000

Results of games played week ending Oct. 22: Oct. 19—Brown 1, Williams 3; 19—Amherst 2, Trinity 1; 21—Dartmouth 0, Harvard 3; 22—Amherst 1, Wesleyan 2; 22—Mass. State 1, Springfield 1; 22—Tufts 1, Williams 3.

Games scheduled for week ending Oct. 29, 1938: Oct. 25—Trinity vs. Yale; 26—Harvard vs. Springfield; 28—Amherst vs. Mass. State; 28—Dartmouth vs. Yale; 28—Trinity vs. Wesleyan; 29—Conn. State vs. Springfield.

Leading goal scorers:

Hammarstrom, Wesleyan	8
Bailey, Dartmouth	5
Mende, Harvard	4
Salom, Dartmouth	3
Herguth, M. I. T.	3
Harrington, Brown	3
Nichols, Williams	3
Gray, Springfield	3
Coleman, Amherst	2
Bowen, Mass. State	2
Rodda, Mass. State	2
Johansen, Harvard	2
Chapman, Springfield	2
Konstantinov, Springfield	2
Esterbrook, Wesleyan	2
Pond, Wesleyan	2
Gallagher, Williams	2
Richardson, Williams	2
Kelley, Tufts	2

B. C.-Florida at Fenway

Boston College athletic officials have announced that next Saturday's B. C.-Florida football game would be held at Fenway Park, Boston, instead of Alumni Field as advertised. An unexpected demand for tickets was the reason advanced by the Rev. Patrick H. Collins, Faculty Director of Athletics. He said 30,000 persons were expected at the game, while Alumni Field's seating capacity is 26,000.

Lyman Named Captain

Arthur Lyman, blocking back on the current Harvard freshman football team, was elected captain after the 20-0 victory over Andover Saturday, it was announced by the H. A. A. last night. Lyman, son of the state commissioner of correction, is a former Noble and Greenough center. He is the best placement kicker on the yearling team, and has booted conversions after four of his team's five touchdowns this year.

Panthers Are Still Ranked In First Place

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Panthers of Pittsburgh are just as good in the ballot box as they are on the field.

Ninety of the 100 sportswriters who participated in the season's second Associated Press poll, today chose Pittsburgh as the best football team in the land, nine others picked them for second place and one for third. Pitt got 989 points, only 11 from a perfect score, to top the first 10 for the second straight week.

Minnesota, 308 points behind the Panthers, stayed ahead of California in the race for second, Texas Christian climbed from seventh to fourth and Santa Clara from sixth to fifth. Dartmouth, greatly harassed by Harvard's defense last Saturday, lost caste and fell from fourth to sixth.

Notre Dame dropped from fifth to seventh after its single touchdown win over Carnegie Tech and Tennessee retained eighth position. Fordham and Oklahoma displaced Duke and Syracuse as the ninth and tenth teams. All are undefeated and untied save Fordham, tied by Purdue.

The First Ten (First place votes bracketed, points scored on a 10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1 basis):

Team	Pts.
Pittsburgh, (90)	989
Minnesota, (1)	881
California, (3)	620
Texas Christian, (3)	579
Santa Clara, (1)	571
Dartmouth	443
Notre Dame, (1)	437
Tennessee	413
Fordham, (1)	370
Oklahoma	116

Second Ten: Duke 114, Northwestern 55, Michigan 36, Holy Cross 15, Villanova 14, Carnegie Tech 13, Cornell 12, Alabama 11, Southern California 10, Ohio State 7.

Others mentioned: Louisiana State 6, Texas A. and M. and Baylor 5 each, Colgate and Tulane two each, Boston College and Iowa State one each.

The ratings reflect the headlines. Pitt, hailed as a terrific force overland, unveiled a nifty passing attack in giving Southern Methodist a handsome drubbing—a neat bit of carrying coals to Dallas. Minnesota did not play but heads into an old and tough foe, Northwestern, this week.

Wieman Asks Privacy

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 25 (AP)—Princeton's football team wants privacy this week and Head Coach Tad Wieman made no bones about it yesterday as the Tiger began preparations for the Big Three opener with Harvard at Boston next Saturday.

In an appeal printed in the campus newspaper, the daily Princetonian, Wieman said:

"I regret exceedingly that it has become necessary to ask for greater privacy at some of our practice sessions. The team and the coaches would be most appreciative if our friends would co-operate with us to the extent of not becoming offended if we request a more strict observance of secret practice on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week."

The Tiger, suffering no serious ill effects from its tie game with Navy last Saturday, worked out an hour and a half. The first hour was passed indoors because of a heavy rain. Wieman took his charges out in a heavy drizzle and put them through a signal drill on University Field to conclude the practice.

Dilkes Out of Yale Tilt

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 25 (AP)—Dartmouth's unbeaten Indians yesterday girded themselves for the Yale game—by going to the movies. But the movies were "shots" of themselves in action against Harvard last Saturday, and the narrator was Coach Earl Blaik pointing out their mistakes of offense and defense at Boston. Sole casualty of the Harvard game was left tackle Larry Dilkes, who will be understudied against the Elis by George Sommers, until now on the second squad.

Yale Regulars in Shape

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25 (AP)—Yale's varsity football squad, still weary from its tussle with Michigan, took things easy yesterday, limiting its efforts to a few turns around the field as preliminary preparation for Saturday's game with Dartmouth.

While the second team, some of whom saw action last week, scrimmaged the junior varsity eleven in the mud, Head Coach Ducky Pond sent the Blues to the showers after Capt. Bill Platt had them run around enough to accomplish some limbering up.

The regulars were reported in surprisingly good shape considering the severe workout in last Saturday's contest. Felix Caracciolo, hurt early in the game, was the only casualty, and it was believed he would be out of the fray for several weeks.

Stu Hemingway, injured in the Penn game two weeks ago, reported for practice for the first time since the accident.

Olympics Oppose Bruins in Hockey Opener at Garden

The Olympics have received word that there is a possibility that Springfield will not enter a team in the Quebec Provincial Hockey League as previously announced.

The 1938-39 hockey season opens for both professional and amateur fans next Sunday night at the Boston Garden when the Boston Bruins play a practice game with the Boston Olympics, members of the Quebec Provincial League, with proceeds going to the United States Olympic fund.

Because of the interest in both clubs Garden officials expect a near capacity crowd. Stadium seats have been put on sale for $1; the first balcony at 50 cents; and the second balcony at 25 cents.

Rushing Squad

Coach Hago Harrington of the Olympics is rushing his squad this week in order to have them in the best possible condition for Sunday night's game. The Bruins have had considerable more practice and will have had one or two practice games behind them.

This year's edition of the Olympics will include a great many of last season's stars as well as some fine newcomers. In addition to such proven performers as Ted Frazier, Tom Moon, Art Smith, Bill Splaine, Junie Stubbs, Jim Roberts, Frankie Spain, George Ford, Paul Guibord, Jerry Desrosiers, Bob Jeremiah, Junie Allen, and Johnny Lax, Coach Harrington will have an excellent winger in last year's Dartmouth captain, Dick Lewis. Gene Emerson and Russ Allen, former Harvard defensive players, will also be on hand.

Powers Expected

Ike Powers, Big Green winger of a few years back, is expected out later on to work at one of the left wing positions. Powers was part of the Spain-Guibord line at Dartmouth when the Hanover six won the Quadrangular League championship in 1935.

Working in the Olympic net this week has been young Art Ross, Jr. Harrington may use him during part of the game against the Bruins. He has showed nice form during the practice sessions.

The Olympic coach has shifted Junie Allen into center ice between Jeremiah and Lax. Allen until last winter has always worked at this post and the return to his old position has added fire and dash to his play.

Win Green Back At Post Caring For Bruins Six

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 25—An old familiar figure will be circulating around the dressing room and bench of the Bruins tonight when they meet Bill Cook's Cleveland Barons of the Int-Am League in an exhibition tilt in the beautiful new local arena.

He is none other than Charles "Win" Green, trainer extraordinary of the Boston hockey forces for 10 years up until the time he resigned to take a similar post in baseball with the Red Sox last February.

Entirely unannounced, Win landed in Hershey last evening just before the Bruins entrained for Cleveland and even before conferring with Manager Art Ross took complete charge of his old duties.

Win to Remain

Following a conference with Greenie, Ross announced that Win would remain with the Bruins until it is time for him to go South with the Red Sox again. Uncle Arthur also presented Win with the new title of "Trainer De Luxe."

"I just couldn't stay away" explained Win whose arrival was marked by the Bruins veterans with a royal welcome. "Following the end of the baseball season, I took a short vacation in Florida, but the urge to get back with the "boys" was too great."

Thus it is that the "Old Master," as he is known to the Bruins will be on the job here tonight while Hammy Moore and Walter Randall, who carried on capably during Win's absence, are caring for the athletes who were left behind in Hershey.

'Baby' Line to Play

While Win knows veteran members of the Bruins like nobody else, there will be three newcomers in the Bruins line-up tonight with whom he must get better acquainted.

They are three of the newcomers whom Manager Art Ross is trying out in his quest for a new "baby" third line. The trio operating tonight will be Harry Frost, right winger and leading scorer of the United State Amateur Champion Hershey Cubs last year, whom the Bruins acquired yesterday; and the two amateur stars signed Sunday, Pat McReavy and Roy Conocher.

Left behind to work out in Hershey are three more newcomers who may give this trio a battle for regular recognition. They are Red Hamill and Mel Hill, the farm hands recalled from Providence and 19-year-old Terry Reardon, another acquisition from the amateur ranks.

Gulls to Tour Maritimes

SAINT JOHN, New Brunswick, Oct. 25 (CP)—Negotiations are underway for Atlantic City Sea Gulls of the Eastern United States Amateur Hockey League to make a pre-season playing tour of the Maritimes, officials of the Saint John Beavers Club announced yesterday after a week-end meeting. The Sea Gulls may play here around Nov. 9 and may also visit Halifax, Glace Bay and Sydney.

Brown Regulars Rest

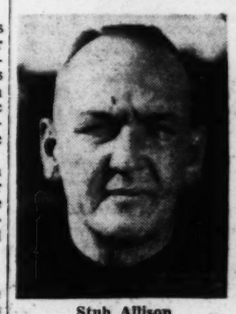
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 25 (AP)—Rain and the need for further rest for the bruised men brought a cancellation of all Brown varsity work yesterday. Coach Tuss McLaughry met his assistant coaches and mapped out the plan for the week, and Capt. Atwell, Mawhinney, and McNeil visited the training quarters in the only football activity of the day.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Entering the Last Half

For a large majority of the elevens the college football season of 1938 is entering upon the last half of its schedule, and as the end approaches the pressure becomes more and more intense as the questions of who will make up the all-America, all-Conference, and other all-elevens, and the selecting of the teams which will meet in the Rose Bowl and other Bowl games have to be determined. While the games to come will be of greater importance in settling these questions than those contests which have already been played, some of those which are now history have left their marks and must be given more or less consideration. With such high-pressure schedules as the big elevens are playing this year, it was only to be expected that early results would shatter the hopes of more than one big team. Yet to me it is rather surprising that there have not been more upsets to date than has been the case.



Stub Allison
California Coach

California Again?

As it is always a Pacific Coast Conference eleven which is selected to defend in the Rose Bowl New Year's Day game from an eastern challenger, it looks very much as if the Golden Bears of California would be picked for the second successive year. True it is that they still have to meet Oregon State, University of Southern California, Oregon, and Stanford between now and the end of the season; but unless the Bears fall off in their playing or the Trojans or Stanford improve, California should go through the race with a clean slate. If the Bears are to lose a game, Howard Jones and his Trojans are the most likely to turn the trick. Off to a poor start when they lost to Alabama, 19 to 7, the Trojans have been coming along very nicely, and have defeated Oregon State, Ohio State, Washington State, and Stanford in succession. A week from this coming Saturday they will meet the Bears, and unless we see a big upset, the winner of this game should get the 1938 Rose Bowl assignment.

Who Will Challenge?

The question as to which college will win the right to challenge for the East is much more doubtful at the present time than is the one as to who will defend. Picking the teams eligible from a local and undefeated viewpoint at the present time, we find Pittsburgh, Dartmouth, Notre Dame, Minnesota, Texas Christian, Tennessee, Oklahoma, and Duke as the ones from which selection should be made. But some of these will not accept invitations, even though they be the best in the East, while others will undoubtedly find themselves removed from the undefeated class before their schedules are completed. Assuming that Pittsburgh, Minnesota, and Dartmouth will not consider invitations for one reason or another, it looks as if Notre Dame, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Duke, and Texas Christian would battle from now on for the Rose Bowl invitation, and if Notre Dame comes through the rest of its schedule undefeated, it will certainly be entitled to it.

Sports Shavings Here and There

While the Harvard coaches, players, undergraduates, and alumni may not be pleased with the way their varsity eleven has been meeting defeat week after week, it must be admitted that it has been a very successful year from a financial point of view for the concern which furnishes wood for the Crimson goal posts. . . . There are 2,629 members in the P. G. A. Hole-in-One Club. . . . Plans are underway to hold a great international polo tournament at the Golden Gate International Exposition next year. Invitations have been sent out to over 200 clubs in the United States, Argentina, England, Mexico, and Hawaii. . . . California has a 16-year-old freshman who has been timed for the mile at 4m. 32s. by Coach Brutus Hamilton. He should be winning a lot of points for the Golden Bears beginning with his sophomore year. . . . Quarterback Davey O'Brien of Texas Christian threw seven passes in the game with Marquette last Saturday and all of them were completed. That must be some kind of a record.

Abraham Lincoln Role In New National League Film

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—There are going to be some startled movie fans as soon as the National League gets its new super-special, "The National Sport," distributed around the country.

Abraham Lincoln, it turns out, could not keep his mind on the Civil War for wondering whether the New York baseballers had defeated the Illinois baseballers in their latest contest.

It confused General Grant because the General wanted to discuss battles and did not like to have all his swiftest couriers tied up with dashing back and forth between the Capital and field headquarters with the latest sporting extras for the President.

This (to say the least) new side of the much-biographied war President was disclosed to an impressed audience at the picture's preview. Among those who sat in stunned silence were Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis, President Will Harridge of the American League and President Ford Frick of the National.

One of the biggest moments, a moment worthy of De Mille, came when a lathered boy in blue burst into the tent and thrust the 6 P. M. blue streak special, still damp from the presses, into Lincoln's eager hands. Quickly, Honest Abe riffled through it and found that the Illinois sluggers had won. He turned on General Grant.

"There General," he said, "more important than winning battles is to get all these young men back home so they can play baseball."

It must be said to the credit of Ford Frick, who penned the scenario, that he did not have the President specify National League baseball. It must have been a temptation.

The scene though, is guaranteed to make any audience forget what happened to the Natoinal League's representatives in the recent World's Series, and other portions of the opus are almost equally diverting. The picture traces the history of baseball from the day Abner Doubleday had his "vision," and it is right good entertainment.

In the best "Down East" tradition is the scene wherein the crooked player of the 80's, who has been caught at his nefarious work and kicked out of the game, comes back and begs the league president for "another chance." The crook does not get it.

All phases of the game are explained and demonstrated by stars of the National League. One of the more poignant episodes shows Bill Lee of the Cubs pitching his famous over-hand curve. The scene was shot before Bill's recent unhappy introduction to the New York Yankees in the World Series.

"This curve," the announcer explains, "breaks across the plate, causing the batter to half-hit it on top and knock easy grounders."

Some Yankee is likely to break up the show laughing at this point.

Larwood Retires From County Cricket Play

NOTTINGHAM, England, Oct. 25 (CP)—Announcement of the retirement of Harold Larwood, famous international player, from county cricket was made by Nottinghamshire officials yesterday.

At one time one of the fastest bowlers in the world, Larwood's "Bodyline" bowling in Australia during England's 1932-33 tour resulted in one of the biggest controversies in the history of cricket. During that season Larwood took 33 Australian wickets in test matches. In recent years his speed has been reduced appreciably.

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Maurice Evans presents
HAMLET IN ITS ENTIRETY
MADY CHRISTIANS MAURICE EVANS
KATHERINE LOCKE HENRY EDWARDS
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What's Going On in the Arts

'Haiti'

Toussaint L'Ouverture is a personage in literature and history. He might have been expected to be the hero of "Haiti," William Du Bois' play, with which the Federal Theater opened its season last night at the Copley. He does appear on the stage as a noble and commanding figure. But it is with the whirling days when the Negroes of the island republic drove back the forces of Napoleon and reaffirmed their freedom that the playwright has been more directly concerned.

Through three acts of mounting excitement, the play sketches the arrival of the French, the cautious tactics of the negro defenders, the trap which brought about the capture of L'Ouverture, the gradual disintegration of the French, the final swirling attack which meant triumph for the republic.

To a degree, Mr. Du Bois follows the older rather than the new style of playwriting. Though he suggests character, he rarely goes below the surface. He is content with the outer semblance of events. He has secondary threads of plot, it is true. There is the elder Negro spy in the headquarters of the French, who reveals that he is the father of the French colonel's wife. There is the complication of her affection for the generous-hearted French captain. But it is in the melodramatic flourishes that Mr. Du Bois' interest really lies. When there is an escape to be managed, or the patriots swarm onto the stage and the smell of gunpowder floats across the footlights, his enthusiasm is unmistakable. More than that, it sweeps the audience along with him.

Departing from custom, the Federal Theater has imported the New York cast—with one change—along with the play. It is a change in policy that seems justifiable. At the beginning some of the speeches were hurried, and all of the words were not intelligible. But when the players had settled into their stride, the acting on the whole was admirable.

"Haiti" is not for those who prefer the drama in its quieter forms. But it has an unashamed heartiness that is appealing. E. F. M.

New Symphony Series Begins

Last night in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Dr. Koussevitzky conducting, inaugurated its supplementary series of Monday-Tuesday concerts with a program which drew attention to the fact that the same program repeated this afternoon marks the 100th anniversary of Georges Bizet, born in Paris, Oct. 25, 1838. In recognition of this composer, Dr. Koussevitzky headed the programs this week with Bizet's Suite No. 1, from "L'Arlesienne" and closed with the Brahms Symphony No. 4 in E minor, Op. 98. For centerpiece, there appeared the Mozart Concerto for Two Pianofortes (Koechel No. 365) with Pierre Luboshutz and Genia Nemenoff (Mme. Luboshutz) as the soloists.

Familiarity with well-known, and sometimes well-worn orchestral music often dulls the ear to intrinsic worth. It too often dulls conductorial perception. It is not customary for Dr. Koussevitzky to give perfunctory performances, therefore when the Bizet item was infused with new life, the initiated listener was not taken unawares. Although the Minuet was stepped off a trifle breathlessly, the Adagietto was wholly satisfying, and served again to emphasize the tone quality for which the string section of this orchestra is famous.

The Mozart concerto came to its first hearing at a Boston Symphony Orchestra concert in 1883. It was last heard here in 1920. Its charm commends it to the listener.

Dr. Koussevitzky had, a few days before, performed the Brahms item at a week-end pair of concerts. At the Friday concert, he was in excellent form, but the performance last night seemed in many ways, to surpass the earlier one. In the matter of climax last night, Dr. Koussevitzky heaped up sonorities to overflowing measure, making demands which could be met only by an orchestra with the solid technical foundation of this one. G. M. S.

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing plays on Boston stages include "Shadow and Substance," in its second week at the Wilbur; "Golden Boy," likewise in its second week at the Plymouth; "Leave It To Me," at the Shubert, and "Yankee Fable," at the Colonial, both in their last week.

Fred Stone in "Lightnin'" will be the next attraction at the Colonial, beginning next Monday evening.

George Abbott's new musical, "The Boys from Syracuse," will be presented Nov. 7 at the Shubert.

"The Flying Ginsburgs," a new play, will be Vinton Freedley's next production. It is set for Nov. 8 at the Plymouth.

Girls Scouts Director

The Newton Local Council of Girl Scouts in welcoming this week its new director, Dr. Hazel Richards, of Springfield, who comes from Chicago after nine years spent in social service, infant welfare and public recreation work.

Both Saltonstall And Curley Claim Labor Law Credit

Leverett Saltonstall, GOP nominee for Governor, and James M. Curley, Democratic nominee, are still sparring to obtain major credit for the passage of liberal labor legislation during the 1935-1936 Curley term on Beacon Hill.

While Mr. Saltonstall and Representative Horace T. Cahill, GOP candidate for Lieutenant Governor, claimed the credit as their own last night, Mr. Curley attacked Mr. Saltonstall's pro-labor claim, declaring that the Republican candidate was attempting to "steal credit for the enactment of labor legislation with which his only connection was the most vicious opposition—an opposition which stamps him as the open enemy of the worker." Mr. Curley attended rallies in Brookline, Wellesley, Waltham and Natick, normally Republican territory.

Mr. Saltonstall, on the other hand, at Fitchburg and Gardner, insisted:

"Industry will not remain in Massachusetts or come into Massachusetts until it is assured of good, honest government. Under my administration there will be no excessive taxation and labor will get its rightful share of the profits of industry.

"If opportunity is to be provided for the young and if the people on relief rolls are to be given a chance to live decently and support their families in accordance with the American standard of living, industry must be encouraged to come into Massachusetts."

Mr. Cahill appeared at rallies in Dedham, Wellesley, Needham and Natick to point to Republican service to organized labor in the past 10 years and hitting at Mr. Curley said:

"Any man who claims sole sponsorship of a legislative act either fancies himself 'as a dictator or feels contempt for the intelligence of the voters."

On the Curley side, Harland A. McPhetres, former Republican Mayor of Lynn, conducted a meeting at the Parker House at which he announced a Republican revolt of "considerable size" because the GOP ticket "is reactionary." The meeting was also addressed by William E. Weeks, former Republican Mayor of Everett, who was appointed to the State Alcoholic Beverages Commission by Mr. Curley.

Boys' Benefactor

By a Staff Photographer

J. Willard Hayden

President of the Charles Hayden Foundation, which contributed $115,000 for the Goodwill Inn for Boys of the Morgan Memorial.

Exercises Held For Dedication Of Goodwill Inn

Dedication exercises of the Charles Hayden Goodwill Inn for Boys, Morgan Memorial's latest phase of its broad humanitarian program, were held today in the auditorium of the Morgan Memorial Church of All Nations and later in front of the seven story inn which extends between Wheeler and Kirkland Streets, directly behind the Church.

P. J. Trevethan, Director of the Industrial Division and Store Supervisor of the Morgan Memorial, as presiding officer introduced the Rev. Dr. E. J. Helms, Superintendent of the Memorial, and William J. Kurth, President of the Co-operative Industries and Stores.

"Six year ago," Mr. Kurth said, "following the suggestion of a representative of the Travelers Aid Society made at a meeting of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, the Goodwill Inn was established jointly by the Massachusetts Housing Association and the Morgan Memorial. At first it served primarily the wandering boys of America, who came to Boston; but soon its work became known and the scope of its program grew far beyond its original intention. More than 2,400 boys have been participants of its program to date.

"In view of its record, the Charles Hayden Foundation through its President, J. Willard Hayden, and its Board of Directors, honored the work by the presentation of a gift of $115,000 to Morgan Memorial for the erection of a suitable building in which to carry on the program. We are gathered here today to dedicate this building to the service of youth, in the memory of the late Charles Hayden, founder of the Charles Hayden Youth Foundation."

'Molly Goldberg' on the Air? 'Well, Why Not?' Friend Said

Behind the Microphone

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No one could be more surprised than Gertrude Berg that her family of "The Goldbergs" is still on the air after nine years. As "Amos 'n' Andy" are to the United States, so "The Goldbergs" are to its Jewish citizens. She never dreamed in the first place of selling the sketches, and she has hardly ever been able to comprehend why anyone should have bought them. So a touch of unreality remains about the whole thing, notwithstanding all the hard work, the unremitting seconds that make up each minute of the day, the utter unthinkability of letting anything interfere with the schedule.

A few programs on the air are never seen by an audience. "The Goldbergs" is one of them. It is all Mrs. Berg can do, to cope with writing and acting in the scripts, without having to think of a visible audience as well.

She is small, and compact, and simple, and wholesome, and warm-hearted, and perhaps it is stretching the truth to say she is an actress at all, for the character of "Mrs. Goldberg" requires of her little than that she be herself. But, of course, a certain discipline is necessary for anyone who must be even herself at certain stated intervals by the clock.

"Molly" Starts Out

"Molly" wasn't a character dreamed up to be set down on paper to be sent out over the air. She may have "stepped out of her kitchen to become, overnight a huge success on the air," as the legend has it, but it wasn't that she hadn't stepped out of her kitchen to do other things before that unbelievable thing happened. She had plenty of friends, and there were club meetings, and social afternoons, and a little pinochle now and then of an evening; and sometimes they used to have the kind of parties where everyone who could, did something to contribute to the entertainment. And Mrs. Berg took to writing little monologues down, about a fictitious character named Molly, and doing them just on such occasions. Everyone would laugh, and applaud generously, but no one in any of the gatherings ever foresaw Gertrude Berg as putting the monologues into plays, and saying them right out on the air.

Mr. Berg had a sugar refinery, and it burned down. A household that had known comfort, even prosperity, became pinched and a little anxious. Mrs. Berg thought of the monologues, but she really didn't think, when she went around to some offices, that anyone would buy them to print in magazines read by people who like radio. So she wasn't particularly surprised or disappointed.

But one day she ran into a friend who was an actor, and she did one of the monologues for him, and he said, curiously, "Let me see that." And she did, and he said "Mind if I keep this for a week. I'd like to talk it over with some people I know." Mrs. Berg didn't mind. Why should she? It had no special value.

The last day of the week she came home from shopping for supper and found a note, saying that NBC "might" be willing to buy the material for something like $75. "For all of it?" Mrs. Berg inquired. "No, $75 a week." "But how would it be—$75 a week—how can you buy monologues by the week?"

Well, the friend said, you could buy it by the week if you wanted to present it on the air.

"Oh," said Mrs. Berg.

She told her husband when he came home that night. Told him in a left-handed way, that had a little joke concealed in it. "More trouble," she sighed. "This should happen to us now!"

She took the sheets down town the nex day, having decided she would read them herself to whomever was interested. "Maybe they'll understand them better."

Well?

She saw the men look doubtfully at each other when she began to read, but she kept on reading. "They think I am just a little Jewish housewife, and what do I know about radio. Well, what do I know about it?"

But when she had finished they weren't looking doubtful. They were looking astonished and triumphant. And that is where Gertrude Berg went to work on "The Goldbergs."

Thebaud's Crew Disappointed

(Continued from Page 9)

on the wind as Thebaud and when he first tacked Bluenose was under Thebaud's stern.

Long Port Tack by Bluenose

Bluenose took a long port tack in an attempt to get away from Thebaud, until it was lost to sight in the fog and rain, but when they came together again, Thebaud still was in command. About half way along the windward leg, those aboard Thebaud became more concerned with finding the turning mark than with Bluenose. However, with Sterling Hayden serving as navigator, Thebaud hit it right on the nose.

The challenger had a running start of about a mile down the concluding 14¼-mile leg, which was expected to be fair off the wind, but the breeze soon hauled, making it another broad reach. Fog horns of the Boston Lightship and unseen steamers lifted their shuddering voices as the challenger tore along at a 12-knot clip with anxious lookouts in the bow. Bluenose alternately appeared and disappeared far astern as the rain lifted only to close in again.

Difficulty in finding the buoy at the finish line was increased by absence of the committee boat, somewhere out in the gloom, so when the obscure marker finally was picked up, Captain Moulton left nothing to chance and made a sort of merry-go-round of it.

It was not surprising that Bluenose experienced some difficulty with its rigging aloft, for it made much heavier weather of it than its smaller opponent. At times Bluenose's beautiful bow dipped into the sea until its jib was drenched halfway up with wind-driven brine. Nor were Thebaud's decks dry. During one particularly strong gust four of its crew working in its lee fore-rigging were in a seething swirl to their shoulders.

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:30 WIXAL (6.04mc), "America and Current World Affairs": "The Far East," Prof. William Y. Elliott, Harvard University, and guest.

8:00 WEEI "Big Town" drama: with Edward G. Robinson and Claire Trevor; "Football Racketeering."

8:30 WNAC "For Men Only": interviews with Rex Beach, novelist; Sheila Barrett, monologist; Ray Whitley, singing cowboy; Walter Lowen, employment adviser.

8:30 WBZ "Information Please": to cope with problem of getting "answers" from "Harpo" Marx; Clifton Fadiman, master of ceremonies; also John Kieran, sport editor; Franklin P. Adams, columnist; Oscar Levant, composer; Bernard Jaffe, author and instructor, on "board of experts."

8:30 WEEI Al Jolson and company; Olsen and Johnson, guests; Kay Thompson, vocalist; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI "We, the People": Gabriel Heatter interviews Eddie Robinson, frog trainer; Mrs. Hortense Odlum, specialty store head; Joe Hess, small-town merchant.

9:30 WEEI Benny Goodman and his orchestra; Kate Smith, guest vocalist; Hugues Panassie, French author on jazz.

9:30 WBZ NBC Jamboree: Don McNeill, master of ceremonies; Gene and Glenn, comedy team; soloists; blackface team; orchestra.

10:00 WNAC Bob Hope's Variety Show: Billie Burke, guest; Jerry Colonna, comedy vocalist; vocal group; orchestra.

Election Speakers

Democratic

6:30 WBZ State Committee.
7:15 WAAB Thomas H. Eliot.
7:30 WBZ State Committee.

Republican

6:25 WBZ Ray Keene.
7:30 WAAB Timothy W. Murphy.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Oct. 26

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Oct. 26

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Best Pictures of Race To Win Camera Prizes

Two cameras, donated to the International Fishermen's Race Committee, are to be awarded to the amateur photographer taking the best pictures of the Canadian salt banker Bluenose and Gloucester's Gertrude L. Thebaud, during the races.

Just how amateurs are going to have opportunity to get close enough to the racing vessels for picture-taking, except for the limited number that may be on vessels near the course, is not entirely clear. But the cameras were presented to Frank S. Davis, head of the race committee, and a small committee will be named to judge all entries.

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	Music	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:15 Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:30 C. Heatter: talk	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; Jack Knell	News; weather: music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie King": sk.	Dance Revue; polit. talk	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports	Political talk	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Musical Moments"	Lowell Thomas	Studio speaker	Sport reports	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 Amer. Folk Singers	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickersons' Orch.
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Vocal Varieties	Political talk	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	Political talk	Commentator	Political talk	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	Political talk	"Don't You Believe It"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Big Town": Edward G. Robinson	Joseph Usifer's Music	Russ Morgan's Orch.: vocal group	"The Green Hornet": dramatization	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	Joseph Usifer's Music			Commentator
8:30 Variety Program with Al Jolson	"Information, Please": Questions and Answers	"For Men Only": variety show	Morton Gould's Orch. Morton Gould's Orch.	Jerry Baker, songs Music; talk; sports
8:45				
9:00 "We, the People": Gabriel Heatter	"Mary and Bob": dramatic program	Frank Crumit; Julia Sanderson	Jack Fisher's Orchestra WOR Symphony Orch.: A. Wallenstein	Variety Hour
9:15		"Fibber McGee": variety program		Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's Orch.: quartet	NBC Jamboree		Jacques Renard's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:45	NBC Jamboree			Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of River's End"	NBC Jamboree	Variety Show with Bob Hope; guests	Jacques Renard's Orch Vocal trio	Gypsy music
10:15	NBC Jamboree			Gypsy music
10:30 Detective sketch	Ralph Blane, tenor	Hollywood comment	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
10:45 "Viewpoints"	"State of the Nation"	"Uncle Ezra"	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts: news	News; weather: music	News Service	Herbie Holmes' Orch.	Sports comment
11:15 Sports: talk: music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Herbie Holmes' Orch.	Dance music
11:30 Glen Miller's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Walter Miller's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Glen Miller's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra		"Day's End"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News: 'Morning Review'	"George and Juanita"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	Studio talk	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts: songs	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Radio Almanac"	Weather Service	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 Bill Elliot	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club: popular	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	variety; orch. news	"Julia Blake": sketch	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	Home Forum: pol. talk	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Nation's School of the Air"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"		Song recital
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Jerry Sears' Orchestra	"Just Plain Bill"	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Food secrets	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Interview	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Hillbillies	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly group	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30 "Big Sister": sketch	Weather; music; talk	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk; Rev. Bridger	"Road of Life": sketch	P. Porterfield, songs	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 'Nancy James': sk.	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Music program	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian Music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Farm Radio News	"George and Juanita"	Sport relay	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Swingtime Trio"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Shirley Howard, songs	"Sweet Music"
1:45 "Gospel Singer"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	N. Carleton, songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	Talk; Musical Roundup	"Two on Shoestring"	"Classical Album"
2:15 "Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Florists' Convention	"Classical Album"
2:30 "American School of the Air"	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Concert Internationale	and Exposition	Estelle Sternberger
2:45	Betty Crocker	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	"Musical Moments"
3:00 "Time Out for Dancing"	Forum: well-known speakers	"Mary Marlin": sketch	City Hall interviews	Sport reports
3:15		"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
3:30 L. Goldman, violin	Forum: well-known	Pepper Young's Family	"The Buckeye Four"	Network program
3:45 Vocal Trio	speakers	"Guiding Light": sketch	"Reminiscing"	Network program
4:00 'At Music Counter'	Forum: well-known	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Network talk	Sport reports
4:15 Col. Concert Hall	speakers	"Stella Dallas": serial	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Music	Forum: well-known	Dramatic sketch	"Gypsy Caravan"	J. Carmody's Orchestra
4:45 C. Hector's Music	speakers	"Girl Alone": sketch	"Gypsy Caravan"	J. Carmody's Orchestra
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude: talk	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Castilians"	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	"Varieties"
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News: sportshots	News; weather: music	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Dance Revue; polit. talk	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders"	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Political talk	Lowell Thomas	Political talk	Sport reports	Dinner music
7:00 Political talk	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It Basket":	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Gang Busters":	Political talk	"One Man's Family":	College of Music: Cinn.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	Political talk	dramatic sketch	Symphony Orchestra	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.:	"Press Time": newspaper game	"Varieties"
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, m. c.	vocalists		Musicalogues; talk
9:00 Columbia Symphony	Forum: well-known	"Town Hall Tonight"	'Sugar-Cane' Davis' Or	"The Question Box"
9:15 Orchestra	speakers, including	with Fred Allen and	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"The Question Box"
9:30 Star Theater:	Gen. Frank McCoy;	Peter Van Steeden's	P. Faith's Music	D. Ballantine, songs
9:45 musical - variety	Former Gov. Henry J.	Orchestra	P. Faith's Music	Mickey Alpert's Orch.
10:00 dramatic show	Allen; Congressman	Political rally	"Famous Jury Trials"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.
10:15 with A. Menjou	Louis Ludlow, and con-	Political rally	"Famous Jury Trials"	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 "It Can Be Done"	cluding with President	Political rally	'Melodies From the Skies'	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 President Roosevelt	Roosevelt	Political rally	'Melodies From the Skies'	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecast: news	News; weather: music	Yankee News Service	'Melodies From the Skies'	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports: talk: music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Salute to Navy Day	lem: variety
11:30 Vincent Lopez' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	naval maneuvers	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Vincent Lopez' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Jacques Renard's Orch.	lem: variety

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SALMON	RED	Fancy Timberlake Alaska's Finest Quality . . . Special Low Price This Week	2	1 LB. TALL TINS	35c		
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PEA BEANS		YORK STATE or MICHIGAN HAND PICKED	4	LBS. BULK	15c		
ALICE	TOMATO SOUP		4	20 OZ TINS	29c		
DOUGHNUTS		PLAIN or SUGARED	2	DOZ.	25c		
CORN		Finast Brand . . Maine's Finest Fancy Golden Bantam	3	NO. 2 TINS	25c		
CEREAL	WHITE SPRAY	WHEAT CEREAL	2	28 OZ. PKGS.	29c		
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CRAB MEAT		GEISHA or CHATKA Fancy Quality	2	NO. ½ TINS	49c		
PRUNES	SANTA CLARA	LARGE SIZE	4	LBS. BULK	23c		
SALMON	PETER PAN		2	TALL TINS	21c		
JUNKET	RENNET DESSERTS			PKG.	10c		
CARUSO	SOUP MIXTURE			8 OZ. PKG.	9c		
CALO	DOG FOOD or CAT FOOD		3	1 LB. TINS	23c		
CATSUP	FINAST PURE TOMATO		2	14 OZ. BOTS.	25c		
CLAPP'S	CHOPPED FOODS A Wide Selection		2	TINS	23c		

Mirabel Pure Jellies

Pure Apple Jelly	2	16 Oz. Jars	23c
Grape or Quince	2	10 Oz. Jars	25c
Crabapple or Mint	2	10 Oz. Jars	25c
Black Raspberry	2	10 Oz. Jars	29c
Currant	2	10 Oz. Jars	29c

Quality Canned Fruits

Richmond Peaches	Sliced or Halves	2	Lge. Tins	27c	
Finast Peaches	Sliced or Halves	2	Lge. Tins	29c	
Apple Sauce	Finast Fancy York State	3	No. 2 Tins	20c	
Eveready Fruit Cocktail			No. 2½ Tin	25c	
Glorietta Peaches		2	No. 1 Tins	29c	
Finast Pineapple	Sliced or Crushed		No. 2 Tin	15c	

Quality Canned Vegetables

Standard Tomatoes		4	No. 2 Tins	25c	
Refugee Beans	Finast Whole Green	2	No. 2 Tins	29c	
Richmond Peas	Sweet Tender	2	No. 2 Tins	25c	
Whole Kernel Corn	Finast Maine	2	No. 2 Tins	23c	
Richmond Cut Green or Wax Beans			No. 2 Tin	10c	

Baked Beans, Spaghetti ETC.

Finast Baked Beans	2	28 Oz. Tins	25c	
Friend's Baked Beans	2	28 Oz. Tins	27c	
B & M Baked Beans	2	28 Oz. Tins	27c	
Richmond Pork and Beans		16 Oz. Tin	5c	
Finast Spaghetti Already Prepared	2	16 Oz. Tins	15c	

Prepared Flours, Cereals

Pancake Flour	White Spray	20 Oz. Pkg.	5c	
Bisquick	Makes Light Fluffy Biscuits	2½ Lb. Pkg.	28c	
Corn Flakes	White Spray	2 Pkgs.	11c	
Wheat Puffs	White Spray	Pkg	5c	
Rolled Oats	White Spray Quick or Regular	48 Oz. Pkg.	15c	
Quaker Oats	20 Oz. Pkg.	8c	3 Lb. Pkg.	17c

Hallowe'en Suggestions

Pure Apple Cider		½ Gal. Jug	25c	
Pure Apple Cider		Gal. Jug	39c	
Doughnuts	Plain or Sugared	2 Doz.	25c	
Dromedary Dates	Pitted and Pasteurized	2 7¼ Oz. Pkgs.	25c	
Ritz Crackers		1 Lb. Pkg.	18c	
Pioneer Fig Bars		2 Lbs. Bulk	25c	
Ginger Ale	Millbrook Dry or Golden . . contents	3 28 Oz. Bots.	23c	

Cocoa, Desserts

Baker's Cocoa		½ Lb. Tin	7c	
Hershey's Cocoa	1 Lb. Tin	13c	½ Lb. Tin	7c
Dainty Jell or Pudding		4 Pkgs.	15c	
Jell-O	6 Delicious Flavors	4 Pkgs.	19c	
Royal Desserts		4 Pkgs.	19c	

Canned Meats, Fish, etc.

R & R Chicken	Boned	No. ½ Tin	45c	
Eveready Corned Beef		12 Oz. Tin	17c	
Libby's Corned Beef		12 Oz. Tin	18c	
Prudence Hash	Corned Beef	16 Oz. Tin	19c	
Hormel Spam	or Spiced Ham	12 Oz. Tin	27c	
Gorton's Codfish Cakes		2 10 Oz. Tins	25c	
Sardines	Standard Norwegian Packed in pure olive oil	3 No. ¼ Tins	25c	

Other Everyday Savers

Marshmallow Fluff		Lge. Tin	19c	
Peanut Butter	Finast U.S. No. 1 Grade	2 Lb. Ja.	25c	1 Lb. Jar 15c
Crisco or Spry		3 Lb. Tin	53c	1 Lb. Tin 19c
Cut-Rite Wax Paper				40 Ft. Roll 5c
Blue Rose Rice	Fancy Uncoated			Lb. Bulk 4c
Grapefruit Juice	Sweetened or Unsweetened		46 Oz. Tin	19c
Campbell's Tomato Soup				Tin 7c

Household Soap Values

Rinso o. Oxydol		2	Lge Pkgs	41c
20 Mule Borax or Boraxo			Each	15c
Ivory Soap	3 Med. Bars	17c	Lge Bar	9c
Lifebuoy Soap		4	Bars	25c
Lux Toilet Soap		4	Bars	25c
Palmolive Soap		3	Bars	17c

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Photographs vs. Lithographs

By Jan Gordon

London

The fine photograph, intelligently composed, and presented with real taste and care, is becoming more and more a serious rival to the average picture as a pleasant means of getting a spot of decoration on the walls of a living room. There are several reasons, the most obvious one being, of course, that of price. One can hardly buy anything like a painting for the price at which one can get a first-class camera study, although a photograph of the highest class is itself a thing of by no means inconsiderable cost.

There is more than this to the problem. The skilled photographer, knowing how much depends on interest of subject and composition, has been spending quite a lot of thought on the job, and thus claims interest in just those aspects of art which easily appeal to the normal man. The artist, who too often expects to be admired for skill and the expression of his "personality," not infrequently takes subject and compositional interest a little too much for granted.

Again, the art of photography comes home to the very large number of those who dabble about with a camera and to whom the really fine photograph still has enchantment.

* * *

September is the season in London for the pictorial photograph. The four great annual exhibitions come in this month: "Photography in Commerce and Industry," which is followed by the "Camera Portraits" of the Professional Photographers Association, both at the Royal Institute Galleries; "The London Salon of Photography," at the Royal Society of Painters in Watercolours Gallery, and "The Royal Photographic Society," at its headquarters in Russell Square.

These exhibitions confirm an opinion which I have already expressed that the photographer still has a prime advantage over the painter in the question of subject. Once the photographer realized that the best way of getting artistic photographs was to stop imitating charcoal drawings or etchings and to try to find out what the camera was best adapted for, a wide field of discovery was opened. Photographic quality improved at once.

But in spite of the real successes achieved there are indications that by now the more obvious field has been explored. Now comes the danger that, just as in painting there are numbers of "motifs" which the artist automatically accepts as suitable for picture-making, so in photography there is growing up a convention of the suitable "art" subject, "art" composition or "art" camera angle. These show signs of becoming standardized, and thus photography is in serious danger of losing the one real advantage, compositional originality, which it has had to balance the many already possessed by painting as a means of producing attractive representational pictures.

* * *

Although we may be ready to admit that, pictorially, the first-rate photograph is quite a good substitute for the third-rate painting, it falls far short of good painting in many respects. Yet though the work of a really good artist has something that no photograph can hope to get, there remains the enormous difference in price.

In one way this price problem seems to have been solved. At the Leicester Galleries an exhibition of "Contemporary Lithographs" in colored lithography, done directly on the stone by a number of well-known painters, thus giving the artist's personal touch as well as his own color, are offered for prices at which one could not buy a first-class photograph of similar dimensions. The range of subject is wide and catholic, including an architectural piece by Professor Schwabe, landscapes by Paul and John Nash, Clive Gardiner, Raymond Coxon, Eric Ravilious, John Aldridge and Wadsworth; social studies by Ardizzone and Barnett Freedman, Vanessa Bell, Duncan Grant, Edward Bawden, and Edward Meldey; still-life by Frances Hodgkins and Ivon Hitchens, and nursery decorations by H. S. Williamson, Graham Sutherland, John Piper and others. The prices range from half a guinea for one panel of the John Piper "Nursery Frieze" to one and a half guineas, the highest price of any print.

The pictures are mostly of a good size to form effective wall decorations when framed, and are bold in scheme and color. The fact that not all are done by professional lithographers has its advantages as well as its disadvantages. Sometimes we get an unusual freshness and charm, as in H. S. Williamson's "Bears at Tea," Ivon Hitchens's "Still-life," or a pictorial power as in Barnett Freedman's "Charade"; although in other cases we are tempted to compare the artist's normal work with the lithograph to the latter's disadvantage. Yet even then we should not overlook the difference in price, since for 25s. you can get an original Duncan Grant, a Frances Hodgkins, a John Aldridge or a Wadsworth, while for that money you could not buy a mechanical color print of similar size.

At the exhibition of lithographs by the "Senefelder Club" (The Zwemmer Gallery) the prices run a lot higher than this, although the prints average much smaller. There are excellent things at the Senefelder, such as Miss Gabain's brilliant portrait of "Dr. Pritchard Lecturing," John Copley's "A Lady and a Dancer," Sir Muirhead Bone's "A Workshop," John Farleigh's "Daliah," Clark Hutton's "Bull Fight," A. S. Hartrick's "The Woodman's Clock," or Basil Jonzen's "Teneriffe, No. 1," but while all the "Contemporary" prints have been designed for use as decorations, many of the works here seem to be just portfolio prints, for which today there is little use and in consequence a small sale.

© Gilbert Adams

Alicia Markova
In "Giselle"

Leonide Massine
In "Gaité Parisienne"

Figures in Monte Carlo Ballet Russe

Nathalie Krassovska
In "Don Juan"

Now at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, where on Oct. 12 it opened a 19-day engagement and a six-months American tour. Miss Markova and Miss Krassovska are dancers new to America; Mr. Massine is the artistic director and premier danseur

Lincoln and the Crisis of 1938

By Arthur Pollock

New York

The Playwrights' Company, production organization formed by Robert Sherwood, Maxwell Anderson, Elmer Rice, S. N. Behrman and Sidney Howard, has now two plays in New York, both unusual to a degree. One of them is Maxwell Anderson's experiment in comic opera, "Knickerbocker Holiday," which visited Boston not long ago, the other Mr. Sherwood's "Abe Lincoln in Illinois." It is Mr. Sherwood's play that matters most.

It has been greeted with the greatest enthusiasm, hailed in some quarters as the best of all American plays. Its first New York audience cheered it endlessly when it was over. Raymond Massey, who plays the title role, was so moved, so they say, that he cried. Surely those who gathered together in the Plymouth Theater that evening were deeply moved too, went away with a glow of pride in democracy and hope that there may be other Lincolns now that they are needed.

* * *

In Mr. Sherwood's play it is the crisis that makes Lincoln. And today it is the crisis that makes Mr. Sherwood's play. Chamberlain at Munich had more to do with the success of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" than Robert Sherwood. The words most telling in the play are those of Lincoln himself. The crisis he faced is one that may end, he believes, democracy. He met it in behalf of democracy and after him democracy lived. It is the remembrance of what goes on in the world at this moment that gives audiences reason to cheer Lincoln as a great man of another moment, believing, as they want to believe, that liberty is still possible.

For Robert Sherwood's part, he has done his work with a precious sincerity, eschewing the purely theatric at every turn, refusing to pretend that he can interpret Lincoln patly, explain him, do him justice psychologically. What Mr. Sherwood does not know he leaves out. This is a tribute to his modesty, but it makes his play a play of only modest virtues. We do not know why this Lincoln is as he is, why he does what he does. We see only that for years he accomplished nothing, perplexed himself even more than others, sat on a fence. And then finally he got off the fence. His friends keep speaking of him as a brilliant man of great promise. For long Mr. Sherwood gives no proof that he is. When Lincoln's life approaches crises, the dramatist shows us only the approach, deletes the crises themselves, those crises most other playwrights would pounce upon for dramatic emphasis. The intention seems to be to keep drama out of the play. For a long time it is actually dull.

* * *

Then Lincoln, divided against himself, unable to decide whether or not to suit the action to the word, whether or not there is more right on one side than on the other, whether or not property rights outweigh human rights, tries to help a little boy stricken with fever in a covered wagon on the plains. There is no one about to pray for the boy. Abe agrees to pray himself. When his little prayer about human life is over and he is going, a Negro says to his receding back, "God bless you, Abe Lincoln!" and we know that Lincoln's mind has made itself up.

That is a beautiful, finely dramatic scene. And from that point on the play thrills completely. From that point on those lovers of democracy in the audience know that something is at last being done to save democracy. And when Lincoln says farewell at the railway station and goes off to be President, a fearful but a courageous President, a man of action at last, the play ends, the crisis is met, the spectators break out in cheers. I have an idea that if "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" had come along a year ago, when its significance could not have been so sharp, its reception would have been perfunctory. It is not nearly so fine a play as the time makes it seem. But the whole nation should see it, the whole nation would be the better for seeing it. At this moment its message is of vital importance.

Raymond Massey, because he plays the Lincoln who looms again as a symbol of what this country stands for, suggests so forcibly what democracy now needs, is considered to be a masterly actor. It is not likely that he is really all of that. The enthusiasm that is for Lincoln spreads out to take in him, just as in the eyes of the spectator it magnifies the stature of the dramatist. The play, staged by Elmer Rice, one of the five playwright-producers, is excellently acted in spite of the fact that the players are allowed to give it a static quality it would be better without. There can be no doubt that we have here one of the most important events of the New York season.

Maxwell Anderson's "Knickerbocker Holiday," though pleasing in a number of ways, dwindles by comparison. It simply seems of slight importance.

Gilbert Miller's first new production of the season has come to the Guild Theater—J. B. Priestley's "I Have Been Here Before." Mr. Priestley writes once more of time and its relation to our lives, taking as a theory for dramatic illustration the belief that our lives recur, that we live them over and over again in the same way and the same places, remembering a little, too, but only in the vaguest way, with that hazy memory in certain surroundings that we have been in that place before and done the same things.

* * *

If we can remember enough we may change our lives by doing this time otherwise than we remember doing before. Thus the present life can be a better life than the ones previous, or it may be worse, depending upon ourselves and the intelligence with which we react to our recollections. Also the dramatist has it in mind to picture a type of human being uneasy in his existence because his own thought is not in harmony with that of the time in which he lives.

To tell his story he brings back to a village inn a group of men and women who have when they enter the place a dim belief that it is familiar. They are joined by a philosopher, refugee from the country of his birth, who knew he would find them there, provided his calculations had not led him to hit upon the wrong year. He knows so much about them, foretells so accurately what they will do that they are uncomfortable in his presence. He knows just what they did when here before and prevents their doing the same unhappy things again.

This makes an interesting play, a play with a certain suspense, one that keeps curiosity alive throughout. Wilfrid Lawson, a splendid actor, Ernest Deutsch and Eileen Beldon play it sensitively.

The lives of William S. Gilbert and Arthur S. Sullivan provide a slight plot for a not especially expert but usually entertaining musical biography by Glendon Allvine, called "Knights of Song," at the Fifty-first Street Theater. The story is woven of their squabbles and the romance, largely manufactured for the occasion, of Sullivan, a story used quite guilelessly as a device for bringing in as many scenes as possible from their comic operas. We see them from time to time rehearsing their newest work, which provides opportunity for a scene from the work itself, accompanied by bon mots by Mr. Gilbert or differences of opinion between him and Sullivan. There are more excerpts, in fact, than story. All of which makes "Knights of Song" a treat for lovers of Gilbert and Sullivan, though less satisfying for those eager for newer delights.

The Carnegie International

By Dorothy Grafly

Pittsburgh

One hundred and two United States painters vie with 253 Europeans for honors in the current International Exhibition at the Carnegie Institute.

Time was when the American artist found it necessary to travel abroad in order to measure his accomplishment with that of his fellows across the seas, but for the past 40 years the Carnegie International has offered a world art clearing house as well as a proving ground for the native product.

When measured against the tense emotional paint idiom of the Europeans, whether French, German or Spanish, the American trend, with its journalistic bias, has the cooling effect of a shower bath. It is neither introspective nor subjective, and due to the frankness permitted creative expression in this country, and even encouraged through the American emphasis in WPA art projects, it need not seek outlet in obscure forms nor in range of pigments that, through intensity, juxtaposition and vividness, tell a story the painter dare not express in more literal terms.

The reportorial cinema-mindedness of the Americans reaches its climax in the ambitious composite of myriad scenes woven by Thomas Benton into his impression of "Hollywood." More simply it finds expression in Raphael Soyer's sensitively characterized "Transients," a composition that touches nearly the problems of the unemployed and the unemployable; in Clarence H. Carter's "Little Women," children and their dolls on the steps of a brick-row house, a scene familiar to all American city dwellers, and in "Wash Day," by Simka Simkhovitch. For stark, literal handling of row monotony, however, garnished with store fronts, the strongest commentary in the exhibition is Edward Hopper's "Early Sunday Morning." As direct as Germany's Hofer in his paint expression, Hopper nevertheless attacks subject matter with a lusty if somewhat bitter objectivity.

* * *

For some years American painters in discovering the American scene focused their attention upon the cities, with New York to the fore. Today, however, there is a shift to the country, its episodes and its problems. Amusingly episodic is Virginia Cuthbert's "Schellhammer Family Reunion." More boisterous is Clyde Singer's "Barn Dance," with its modern Breughel touch of humor, and its lively echo of buxom form to be found in the work of such older American contemporaries represented in the International as Kenneth Hayes Miller and Guy Pène du Bois.

Problems that are national as well as of country or city also attract the American brush. Peculiarly hybrid is Alexander Hogue's "Erosion No. 2—Mother Earth Laid Bare," in which symbolism locks with the ultra-literal. While background and foreground provide photographically realistic picturings of ruined farm buildings and broken plow, the center is occupied by a too-obvious prone nude female form shaped by the furrows of field erosion. When weighed against imaginative satires by Ernst, Ende or Goerg, such an interpretation reveals a basic literalness of art thought.

That Americans paint well is beyond dispute. A still-life by Franklin Watkins reveals the personal element inherent in tonal modulations; while John Carroll's "Awakening" offers one of the most sensitive and also one of the most original nudes in the International. For the molding of textures Eugene Speicher's "Alicia" demands attention, and Gladys Rockmore Davis's "Pink Shirt," with no interest in social commentary, relies upon composition and craftsmanship.

Although figure compositions dominate the American section as well as the International as a whole, the United States still shows itself concerned with landscape. Impressionism is endowed with a strong brush in Edward W. Redfield's "Spring Day," with a soft one in Daniel Garber's "Willows"; while strong contrasts lend decorative zest to Ernest Fiene's "Cattle and Cows," a canvas at design variance with the cows-in-meadow renderings of 50 years ago.

* * *

The marine comes to the fore in three canvases that serve to show how differently three art personalities may view and translate a similar scene. Frederick J. Waugh's "Pounding Surf" is a fine, literal transcription. Henry Mattson's "Evening Sea" is a surge of paint emotion. "Sea with Red Sky" by John Marin, as turbulent as its fellows, depends upon color and direction of brush stroke rather than upon literal presentation for its effect. Incidentally it suggests that Marin, master of water color, is not yet in complete control of the oil medium.

Industrial landscapes, fewer than in other years, assert themselves in "Grain Elevators," by Charles Burchfield, "Edgewater," by H. E. Schnakenberg, and "Snow and Steam," by Everett Warner.

The still life, like the landscape, plays second fiddle to the figure composition in studio popularity; yet Henry Lee McFee's "Fruit and Leaves" presents an American type of fine emotionalized realism.

As for the abstract, it is virtually absent from the American section. Coupled with the macabre, however, it crops out in "Slow Movement," by C. G. Nelson, a canvas of diabolical musicians couched in a provocative range of pigments from gray-green yellow, pinkish white and light blue to olive green, brown and black.

Surrealism is also out of favor, the single example of an American version being Ernest S. Trubach's "The Persistent Chord." Peter Blume, erstwhile surrealist, has fallen back upon brittle realism in a still-life, "Lilies," with out-of-window landscape background.

(This is the second of two articles)

Larger Listening

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

In a recent review of Gerald Abraham's "A Hundred Years of Music" a passing reference was made to the theories of Alfred Lorenz, the Wagnerian scholar who has shown how the master's vast and seemingly amorphous music dramas are really built on a musical form as definite, of its kind, as that of a symphony. Wagner himself hinted the way in "Oper und Drama" when he spoke of musical-poetic "periods" and "emotional situations," held together by unity of poetic content and unity of musical content, especially by unity of key.

This pointer enabled Lorenz to discover the "periods" of the "Ring" and other of the music dramas. Examined separately, these periods, again, are found to be based on a more or less definite musical form. One is the Bogen (bow or arch) which may be represented by A B C D C B A. Another is the Bar—not to be confused with the ordinary bar—borrowed from medieval German poetry, which Walther explains to Hans Sachs in the third act of the "Meistersinger."

* * *

As long ago as 1904 Guido Adler pointed out that "Wagner was not opposed to formal architecture, either in the building up of a whole scene or in the parts of one and the same scene. . . . In 'Thistan' one finds a series of passages, musically symmetrical and which contribute more than a little to the holding together of the entire structure of the music drama." Those who wish to know more of Lorenz's theory and its practical application must be referred to his "Das Geheimnis her Form bei Richard Wagner." So far as one knows, there is as yet no English translation.

The average listener may conclude that such theories as the one just roughly outlined are of little practical value and may even ask: "How can measuring a musical work of art by the yardstick of a 'period' or a 'bar' help anyone to appreciate its aesthetic qualities?" The answer is, of course, that such measurement is certainly justified if it brings a clearer realization of form. Too often the ordinary listener "stares" at a musical work as a sightseer stares at a cathedral. But if, for example, the sightseer has read Miss C. Anstruther-Thomson's essay on Gothic Architecture, his vision may be lifted to a different level. Here is a passage—of particular interest in relation to Lorenz's theory—on architectural balance and irregular equilibrium:

"The vital quality in the art of irregular equilibrium—i. e. Gothic Architecture—is the power the best art has of making us realize the feeling of balance in a very keen and complex way. . . . Great Gothic architecture, as everybody knows, is a system of building by which the weight, which no part would be strong enough to carry by itself, is carried by two opposite forces, pushing against each other. . . . Moreover, the early French builders with great dynamic art did more than find the means of making one push counteract another push . . . they did wonderful feats of jugglery with the 'apparent' equilibrium of their architecture. I say 'apparent,' because they made things visible to the ordinary spectator, who can see the opposing forms in, so to speak, 'active' movement."

* * *

This passage is worth giving at length as it supplies many illuminating parallels for the listener who is oblivious to the larger rhythms of a musical work. Rightly regarded, the Lorenz discovery will help him to see how the "periods" and "bars" are tied into unity to form one symmetrical whole. He can thus become aware of Wagner's "wonderful feats of jugglery with the 'apparent' equilibrium" of their structure and begin to listen over a wider musical area. Miss Anstruther-Thomson rightly describes Gothic as a very exciting art: " . . . we are conscious of being on tenterhooks the whole time." This, as was said, is because it appeals so strongly to our sense of balance. Schelling defined architecture as music in space—"as it were a frozen music." Of all the arts, music is that in which the expression of movement is most immediate and most vital.

Wagner is only one of many great composers whose masterpieces have lost something of their glamour through over-familiarity. A different level of listening will, like the floodlighting of a Gothic building, reveal many new and exciting relations of form and hitherto unsuspected beauties.

Early-Season New York Concerts

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

To adapt George Meredith, it may be that every season has its composer as every age has its reputation. If such is the case, it may be, further, that Jean Sibelius of Finland will prove to be the composer of 1938-39. At any rate he loomed large in the picture of the season's first two orchestral concerts in Carnegie Hall.

The visiting Philadelphia Orchestra (evening of Oct. 18) offered his Second Symphony (in D) and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony (evening of Oct. 20 and the following afternoon) offered two of his "Legends for Orchestra," namely, the very familiar "Swan of Tuonela" and the rarely heard "Return of Lemminkäinen."

Conducting the Philadelphians was Eugene Ormandy, who has now attained the rank of the orchestra's music director. His initial program for New York comprised Beethoven's third "Leonore" Overture and Schumann's Second Symphony (in C) besides the aforesaid by Sibelius. None of this music was less than well-known, but Mr. Ormandy provided one small note of novelty by resuming the conductorial stick. So no longer could he qualify as a batonless conductor, though he still scorned the use of desk and score.

* * *

Truth to tell, the Second Sibelius has done so much to establish the Finnish man of music as a popular concert and radio figure in this country that it is actually in danger of over-reaching itself. It now threatens to alienate the very people who a moment ago were crying "More, more!" Such is the peril of popularity!

The Second Schumann, however, is in a very different case. Though musicians are fond of maintaining that of Schumann's four it is really the best, conductors seldom pick it for their programs. Thus, despite its greater seniority, it differs sharply from the Sibelius work in running no danger whatsoever of becoming hackneyed.

Nor is such a performance as the Philadelphians accorded it on this occasion likely to increase its favorable report, though, as if in savage irony, a good deal of the noise that issued from the band sounded like the report of heavy artillery.

A leaning toward massive sonorities, often at the expense of tonal quality, was on this occasion so much a feature of the performance of the justly celebrated orchestra that it militated also against the effect of the Beethoven overture. The extreme contrasts between barely audible pianissimos and deafening fortissimos distinctly missed their aim, as did other contrasts between a languishingly lackadaisical tempo—as in the introductory pages—and an access of headlong speed.

* * *

John Barbirolli, to institute the new Philharmonic-Symphony series, presented a sort of hit-or-miss assemblage of Weber's "Freischütz" overture, the two Sibelius "Legends," Stravinsky's "Fire-Bird" suite, an Adagio and Fugue for strings by Mozart, and Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. Mr. Barbirolli's earnestness and musicianship were steadily evident in his conducting and the orchestra began its season in uncommonly good form. The strings were really unsurpassable.

What made these concerts really memorable was the fine performance of Mozart's superb composition—a work still almost unknown here, though Mr. Toscanini introduced it to New York at the Philharmonic-Symphony concerts of Oct. 24 and 25, 1929.

Meanwhile the Town Hall has been busy with a variety of early autumn recitals. Of these three song recitals stand out. Mack Harrell gave the first of them on the afternoon of Oct. 15, Vladimir Zorin followed the next evening, and Lotte Lehmann completed the trio on the evening of Oct. 18.

Mr. Harrell predisposed his hearers to favor by setting before them an unusual and engrossing program. It was all German—Bach, Schubert, Brahms, and Hugo Wolf. But instead of taking down the old familiar ditties from the shelf, Mr. Harrell arranged a list of 18 arias and Lieder not more than three of which was one likely to encounter in local concert rooms in a month of Sundays. And his choice of program was matched by the intelligence and judgment of his interpretation. Particularly effective was his delivery of Bach's "Wenn Trost und Hülf," Schubert's "Fragment aus dem Aeschylus," and the "Kein Haus, keine Heimat" of Brahms.

Mr. Zorin, a Russian basso who has been teaching in New York, disclosed uncommon authority of style in a varied program that included standard operatic arias and songs previously unheard here in public by contemporary Russians. His use of mezza voce and his shading were superfine.

As for Mme. Lehmann, she elected to devote her entire program to Hugo Wolf, and, being in unusually good voice and at the top of her interpretative form, she turned her hazardous oblation into a triumph for all concerned.

Art of the American West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A regional exhibition of paintings by artists living west of the Mississippi is being held by the Whitney Museum of American Art. This is the fourth in a series of such shows which the museum has held since 1933, in an effort to explain to the public the character and quality of American art in various sectors. It is composed of about 50 paintings assembled in co-operation with the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center, where many of the paintings were shown early last summer. And about the same number of artists are represented.

* * *

As Stanley Lathrop, director of the Colorado Springs Center, says in his foreword to the catalogue, certain trends which have a distinctive regional character have developed in various centers in the West. Many of the painters were born and educated there; while others, whose associations were originally eastern or European, have lived in the West long enough to absorb its ideals and character. One thing in favor of this statement which the exhibition makes clear is the evident general devotion of these western artists to themes of their own environment. But it is subject matter rather than style, of which here are many different brands—some conditioned by studies abroad, others by proximity with current American fashions in painting—that defines the regional atmosphere of the show.

Visitors to the exhibition are not, in fact, inclined to argue the point. What they see in the paintings is a section of the United States interestingly revealed in terms of indigenous subject matter by promising talents, and by others whose capacities as painters have long been known to the public. They see Thomas Benton, for example, newly transplanted in Missouri, painting his "Susanna and the Elders" very ably indeed, and with new romantic interests worked into the mold of his robust Americanism. They see also Otis Dozier of Texas painting his amusing "Jack Rabbits" in a flat desert setting dotted with cactus plants and a windmill.

* * *

The exhibition as a whole is not as rewarding as its high spots, but it contains some very interesting pictures. The lyrical talents of Millard Sheets of California are well represented by his "Dawn Horse," a design of Western hills with a prancing horse suspended in the center of his gusty pastoral. There is humor as well as skill in Barse Miller's ribald satire, "The Shooting Gallery," and in Boardman Robinson's "Excavation" one sees clever composition combined with strength of drawing. Not all the exhibitors reveal the same flair and strength. John Steuart Curry, a usually dependable recorder of western character in his paintings, has painted a massive Shorthorn bull. The creature eyes the onlooker as it grazes on a prairie hillock, and makes a big spot in the exhibition, but the painting is sluggish.

Here and there in the display, but much less frequently than in the works of most artists, the human element is treated by the painters. An interesting document, for example, is made of the drab picture which Joe Jones of Missouri has painted of a disconsolate farmer of the "dust bowl" area. But the western artist who looks to his native setting for inspiration is not greatly absorbed with human problems. He paints the landscape, its farms, its railroads and mountains, and revels in their simple patterns.

This display compares favorably with the other three regional exhibitions held by the museum—the shows devoted to the work of Chicago, Philadelphia and Cleveland artists—in the last five years. The population of artists from which it is drawn is not so large as those drawn upon by the other groups, and the proportion of painters of talent is probably smaller. But none of the other regional displays elucidated more clearly the special characteristics of an environment, nor made better pictorial material of them.

C. B.

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Big Expenditures For New Projects In South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aus., Sept. 12—Although leaders of industry continue to criticize the Commonwealth Government for its encouragement of "lopsided development" in the selection of sites for factories in which it is directly, or indirectly, interested, new projects in South Australia will involve an expenditure of several millions of pounds. The Chamber of Manufactures predicts a prosperous year and the President, Mr. Edward W. Holden, making an Australian survey says the advance in recent years has been one of the most rapid in the history of the States.

Since 1931-32 employment figures have risen from 336,658 to 523,824 in 1936-37. This is 56,577 greater than the record of 467,247 for the boom period. The uplift has been continuous and consistent since the low of the depression in 1932, but in the early part of this year there was an increase which Mr. Holden says may be better described as a "jump."

Production Increases

Several new industries have begun production in South Australia and there will be progressive expansion of output. The factory of Imperial Chemical Industries of Australia and New Zealand, Ltd. is practically completed on the Port Adelaide river frontage and operations on the salt fields will soon be in full swing.

The total outlay on alkaline products will be more than £1,250,000. At Whyalla the Broken Hill Proprietary Co. is erecting a blast furnace for the production of pig iron at a cost of £1,500,000 and later it is proposed to build steel works. Within the next five years the State Government will be faced with the problem of supplying Whyalla with 20,000,000 gallons of water a day by a pipe line from the River Murray at a cost of £2,000,000. So soon as adequate provision of water has been made, rolling mills and other industries subsidiary to the blast furnace will be established.

Another industry to be started soon is the manufacture of steel tubes, and plans are also being made for the production of cellulose. Both these industries represent a further outlay of approximately £1,500,000. The Government is so attracted by the possibilities of cellulose manufacture that it has agreed to ask Parliament to approve the backing of the share issue to the extent of £100,000.

The chief reason is that this factory will draw largely on the Government's pine forests for raw material, and there is a national investment of more than £1,000,000 in the growth of timber.

To Build Timber Mill

Recently the Government made an unsuccessful effort to induce private enterprise to erect a timber mill in the South East, where the State pine forests are situated; and it now intends to carry out the project itself.

There is already a mill in that district, one of the largest in the Southern Hemisphere. Altogether, there are about 80,000 acres of pines planted in the South East and this mill will be required to handle 5,000,000 feet a year.

South Australia's most important industrial development, however, will come from the iron ore deposits in the Whyalla district where the Broken Hill Proprietary Co. will erect the blast furnace. There are about 40 miles of iron ore country here and the Director of Mines (Dr. Keith Ward) has estimated that there is something like 200,000,000 tons left.

Production is being maintained at approximately 40,000 tons a week, but considerable prospecting work is being done and there will be a much larger output this year. The quantity of iron ore raised in 1937 was 1,866,414 tons.

Packard May Start On Double Shift

LOS ANGELES (AP)—William Packer, general sales manager of the Packard Motor Car Company, said that sales demands find the company producing all the cars it can on a single shift of workmen, and that any move to meet increased demand would have to be on a double shift.

"We have recovered from the fall slump of 1937," he said. "Business rates about the same as when we hit that drop, but the trend is up instead of down."

Increased sales in "conservative small towns," and a "good used car situation," have contributed to the automobile industry's recovery, Mr. Packer declared.

Du Pont to Build Textile Yarn Plant

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company announced that it would build a $7,000,000 textile yarn plant on a 340-acre tract about a mile southwest of Seaford, Del., adjacent to the Cambridge, Md., branch of the Delmarva division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The plant will employ nearly 1,000 persons. No date was set for the start of construction.

Seaford, an agricultural center 84 miles south of Wilmington, was given a population of 2,468 by the 1930 census.

Douglas Aircraft Corp. Increases Hourly Wages

SANTA MONICA, Calif. (AP)—Wage increases of 2½ cents an hour for the 5,500 employees of the Douglas Aircraft Corp. and its subsidiary, the Northrop division, have been announced by President Donald Douglas.

The increases, said to total about $300,000 a year, take effect Nov. 1 and are retroactive to Oct. 1. Salaried employees are to be given equivalent raises.

Steel Rate Highest In More Than Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Steel ingot operations in the United States this week are scheduled at 53.7 per cent of capacity, a gain of 4.3 points over the preceding week, and the highest rate in more than a year, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

The rate, which compares with 52.1 per cent in the corresponding week last year, is the highest since the week of Oct. 18 when operations were at 55.8 per cent. This is the first time this year that operations in the industry have exceeded the corresponding week of 1937.

In the corresponding week two years ago operations were at 74.3 per cent of capacity, and in the 1935 period, at 51.8 per cent.

U.S. Bureau Puts World Wheat Crop At 4,365,000,000 Bu.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department estimated world wheat production for 1938-39 would be 4,365,000,000 bushels, the largest on record.

This is an increase of about 20,000,000 bushels over the Department's estimate made a month ago and about 525,000,000 bushels greater than the 1937-38 harvest.

The Department said total world supplies were approximately 4,960,000,000 bushels, or about 600,000,000 greater than a year ago.

Consumption of the grain during the present marketing season may approximate 3,830,000,000 bushels, which would leave a surpuls of about 1,165,000,000 bushels in July, 1939. The highest surplus on record was 1,195,000,000 bushels in 1933.

The department said total United States supplies now were indicated to be 1,094,000,000 bushels. It said that if domestic consumption approximated the 700,000,000 bushels used last season and exports totaled 100,000,000 bushels, the American surplus next July would be close to 300,000,000 bushels, compared with a record surplus of 378,000,000 bushels in 1933.

The Department said any changes in world wheat prices during the next few months were expected to depend largely upon changes in new crop prospects in Argentina and Australia, where the harvest takes place in December and January, and upon reports on the progress of the winter wheat crop in this country and in Europe.

The crop reporting board estimated the nation's wheat supply, including stocks in interior mills, elevators, warehouses and on farms, total 581,564,000 bushels on October 1. This compared with 481,260,000 bushels the like day a year ago.

Present stocks in interior mills, elevators and warehouses, estimated at 174,575,000 bushels, were said to be the largest for the five years for which records are available.

Such stocks totaled 154,757,000 bushels October 1, 1937.

Asks All Interests Sacrifice to Aid Low Income Group

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace has suggested that railroads, middlemen and retailers join the farmer in making "sacrifices" so that surplus farm products may be sold to low-income families at cut prices.

Some weeks ago, Secretary Wallace proposed a system of subsidized consumption under which the Government would make good any losses suffered by farmers in selling to the poor at reduced prices.

Last night, in a speech prepared for the Washington Star's Radio Forum, Secretary Wallace called for co-operation by "all interested groups" to make such a program effective.

Taking grapefruit as an example of a crop in which there is a large surplus, the Secretary said:

"If the farmers are willing to sell them at a sacrifice—say one-third of a cent for each grapefruit—will the other agencies along the way do their part? Will the railroads ship them at less than the usual rate? Will the handlers and retailers do their part by reducing their usual charges?

"If these extra grapefruit could be offered to low-income groups at 2 cents apiece or less, would they be consumed? I believe that millions of families would begin eating grapefruit for the first time."

Secretary Wallace hit back at critics of his proposal, saying:

"These are the same interests that for five and a half years have attacked the farmers' adjustment programs on the grounds of scarcity, ignoring the fact that farm surpluses are greater today than ever before, ignoring the fact that real scarcity is practiced by many city industries, ignoring the fact that under these programs city people actually had more to eat than they did before."

New RFC Notes Found Going Well

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau said that the offer for public sale of $229,000,000 worth of ¾ per cent three year Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes was "well received."

He said the offering would be closed to night and allocations of the subscriptions would be announced later.

The new RFC notes are to refund another issue of RFC notes maturing Dec. 15.

Estimate Only 23 Out of 73 Roads To Earn Charges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Earnings of 73 major railroads for the full year have been estimated by Standard Statistics Company, taking into consideration the railroad financial reports through August, traffic figures for September and the prospects for October, November and December.

These estimates show that only 23 of the 73 carriers will earn their fixed charges this year and many of these 23 are doing so only by curtailing maintenance, which for the first seven months was more than $150,000,000 under the similar seven months of 1937.

Of this entire list of 73 railroads, only 8 will report any improvement over 1937 and of these 8 only 3 will report any net for the common shares. The other 5 will report lesser deficits.

Net for the common shares is expected to be shown by 18 of the 73 roads and for some few of the 18 reporting anything, the amounts will be extremely small. In 1937, 30 railroads reported some net for the common shares.

Following are the net for common reported in 1937, with 1938 estimated, for 20 of the largest railroads:

	Net per common share 1937 Actual	1938 Est.
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	$8.80	$6.65
Baltimore & Ohio	d1.20	d6.60
Chesapeake & Ohio	4.43	2.44
Chicago, Burling & Quincy	2.87	1.88
Chic., Milw., St. Paul & Pac	d17.19	d21.21
Chicago & North Western	d10.34	d11.28
Chic, Rock Island & Pacific	d17.65	d2.35
Erie	d1.97	d9.89
Great Northern	4.04	.12
Illinois Central	.62	d0.58
Louisville & Nashville	6.07	2.02
Missouri Pacific	d14.93	d23.40
New York Central	.99	d2.90
New York, New Haven & H'rd	d7.09	d10.03
Norfolk & Western	22.14	13.48
Northern Pacific	.05	d2.29
Pennsylvania	2.07	.88
Southern Pacific	.20	d2.37
Southern Railway	d1.69	d4.60
Union Pacific	6.15	6.17

d—Deficit.

Of these 20 largest roads, only 8 are expected to show any net for the common this year, with the amounts ranging from 12 cents for Great Northern to $13.48 for Norfolk & Western. Last year there were 12 roads in this class. Only two of the 20 will do better this year than in 1937 and in both cases the gain is only a few cents a share.

Street Sees Few Big Concerns Affected by the New Wage Law

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street viewed the minimum wage law which went into effect today with remarkable equanimity.

In contrast with the heart-searchings reported among manufacturing employers all over, particularly in the South, as the wage and hour law went into effect today, Wall Street took it calmly.

Primary reason is that it affects very few listed companies and very few industries favored by stock traders. The big companies and the growing companies for the most part don't employ people at less than 25 cents an hour or for more than 44 hours a week. Such industries as steels, motors, oils, and aviations are scarcely affected, as evidenced by the fact that the popular attacks on big bad corporations rarely mention the subject of wages, in which these companies usually pay the best.

Other prominent industries like the utilities employ few people in relation to invested capital, while the railroads and other carriers, and the big retail chains, are exempted. Some interest developed when Western Union said it would have to discharge several thousand messengers unless it could get exemption, but for the most part the industries affected, like textiles and apparel, are not prominently represented in stock market trading.

Most Pay Above the Minimum

The banks here seem dubious about whether they come under the Act, but are generally preparing to comply, just in case, and the costs of compliance are not expected seriously to affect earnings, as New York bank wages are generally higher than those in other parts of the country. So very few of the reported 25,000 mail inquiries, 15,000 telephone calls and 5,000 personal calls made on Elmer Andrews' new offices, have come from Wall Street.

Also there has been little expectation of any such reaction in business actvity as followed the inauguration of NRA. After that law became effective there was a substantial let-down, particularly in the heavily affected textile industry, because production had been speeded up to anticipate the law.

In addition the new law has been widely anticipated by industries complying with the requirements of the Walsh-Healey Act in order to obtain their share of government contracts. This Act applies to all government business and has been in effect two years. Its reach will be further widened by the rearmament program, and in general the minimum wages it requires are well above those required by today's new law.

The steel industry has been in the throes of Walsh-Healey Act procedure for some months and with certain exceptions $5 a day for eight hours for unskilled labor has been the standard minimum rather than the $2 a day for eight hours prescribed under the new law.

The view here is that the Act is a logical corrollary of the mass purchasing power theory of wages, namely that anything which increases wage rates must increase total wages paid out, and anything that increases total wages paid out must promote prosperity. Neither of these two theses is taken here as self-evident, but it is felt that in an upswing of the business cycle they both become plausible, though in a downswing they become questionable.

Untested in Down-Swing

In other words, it is felt that an increase in wage-rates may make it seem unprofitable to employ certain border-line employees, and so may beget unemployment. This effect, however, may be obscured by rising business confidence, with the result that the spiral of prosperity takes in a larger number of low-paid persons.

During a downswing of business, on the other hand, it is felt that such a law would result in quicker unemployment, because it would make border-line wage-rates inelastic, or, to paraphrase the economics popular in Washington today, it would make the price of labor rigid. This possibility may become more important in 1940 and 1941 as the minimum wage is lifted to 30 and then 35 cents and the maximum hours reduced to 40 per week.

Apart from its contribution to general prosperity, however, the Street sees the new law as definitely contributing to more prosperity for lawyers and accountants. It will add "new leashes to the corporate dog" which is steadily losing its power of self-direction to such outfits as the National Labor Relations Board, which dictates employment policy, the Department of Labor which under the Walsh-Healey Act dictates wage policy, the Federal Trade Commission which dictates pricing policy and the Securities and Exchange Commission which dictates financial policy, to say nothing of special regulatory boards in special industries such as the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Maritime Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the National Coal Commission, the Department of Agriculture under the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act, and the Aeronautics Commission. As this regulation increases, so does the necessary overhead of lawyers, accountants, bookkeepers, "economists," and public relations men or lobbyists.

In the purpose of the law, which Mr. Andrews has called "toning up and stabilizing purchasing power" the Street is inclined to see two unfounded assumptions embedded. One is that the employer arbitrarily fixes wages, not the conditions in his industry. The other is that higher wages are, nationally and by-and-large, self-financing.

Good times, however, are expected to keep the new wage structure floating above these faulty foundations, and no real test is expected until the next ebb tide lets the structure down.

There are still Victorian thinkers in the Street who feel there was truth in the classical "iron law of wages" that the price of labor naturally tends to the lowest level at which workmen will starve or show fight, because labor is always in a buyers' market with more offered than bid for. They wish it were not so but believe it is so.

Freedom to Pay High Wages

This school feels that the rapid advance of real wages in England and America during the Victorian era of laissez-faire was due not so much to the Factory Acts which began in England around 1802, or to the rise of trade unionism, as to (1) the general humanization of social conscience during the period and (2) the bullish effect on the labor market of the constant presence of the open frontier, draining surplus labor out of the market and so creating an occasional partial vacuum and "sellers' market" for labor.

On the other hand the profound compliment paid by Karl Marx to mid-Victorian employers, so generally forgotten by his followers, is considered even more true of the average of American employers. Marx pointed out that many employers, preferring freedom to pay high wages over freedom to pay low wages, were hostile to the wage-paring minority of their colleagues who, by competing on the strength of low wages instead of better management, made it competitively impossible for more enlightened employers to pay the higher wages they preferred to pay. Such men as Robert Owen at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and Thomas Brassey, the railroad contractor, in the middle of the century, publicly advocated the principle of paying the highest possible wages, long before it was enunciated in this country by Frederick W. Taylor and Henry Ford.

While more dogmatic Street observers are habitually inclined to think wages in general are too high, just as Washington is habitually inclined to think they are too low, less dogmatic thinkers here concede that lacking a satisfactory standard of value, including the value of labor, this issue can never be decided. Hourly real wages in representative American industries are now substantially above 1929, and the National Industrial Conference Board recently reported that unit output of labor had risen above 1929, with a sharp increase since last December. But this hardly answers the question of whether, in general, wages are too low or too high; and, lacking a reliable commercial yardstick, the country appears turning rapidly to the use of political yardsticks.

News Notes—Northern Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Norwegian Whaling—When the fleet of Norwegian whalers proceeds south for a fresh catch, says Norway, trade magazine, it means that some 30,000 whales will be caught and converted into various products. Of these 30,000 probably half will be blue whales, the remainder being the less valuable finner, humpback and sperm whales. The fact that Norwegian whaling operations during the past 15 years have yielded more than 1,000,000,000 kroner gives us a good idea of how important an economic factor the blue whale is in the industrial life of Norway. (Krone equals about 23.82 cents.)

Telephones in Sweden—Mechanical telephone services which were established in Stockholm, Sweden, a few years ago to furnish the time of the day or night and to inform the public concerning weather forecasts, continues to be in demand. The initial curiosity to consult "Miss Time," the mechanical response to inquiries concerning time, subsided in about one month following installation in 1934. It has since stabilized at about 20,000 each day. "Miss Weather," more recently established has also proved quite popular.

Tourists in Sweden—Over 90,000 persons from about 60 nations visited Sweden during the first 8 months of 1938. These figures do not include visitors from neighboring countries, Denmark, Finland, and Norway. In comparison with the preceding year the figures show an increase of 5375 foreign visitors. The nationality of the three leading visitors is Germany, Great Britain, and the United States.

Danish Eggs—Exports of eggs from Denmark to Great Britain during 1937 amounting to 135,000,000 dozens and valued at about $28,000,000 accounted for 40 per cent of British imports of this commodity compared with 32 per cent during the previous year. Indications that 1938 would be even more advantageous to Danish egg exporters was evidenced by numerous inquiries which have been received recently for frozen eggs to be used by the British bakery trade. The value of Danish egg shipments to England during the first five months of 1938 amounted to about $8,580,900 compared with shipments valued at about $7,465,000 in the like period of 1937.

Danish Fishing Fleet—A large part of the Danish fishing fleet, in need of replacement, will be aided by Government funds. In order to help fishermen obtain new boats, the Government has approved a plan whereby 600,000 kroner will be allotted for building purposes.

Estonian Raw Cotton—The total Estonian imports of raw cotton during the year ended July 31, 1938, were 6,027 metric tons, valued at $1,948,820, compared with 5410 tons and $1,775,254 in the preceding 12 months. During the year imports from the United States were 60 per cent of the total by quantity and 56 per cent by value, followed by shipments from Egypt.

Movies in Finland—American motion picture films accounted for more than half of the 165 feature-length films reviewed during the first half of the current year by Film Censorship Bureau of Finland. Of the 165 feature-length films 92 were American, Germany accounted for 22 films and France was third with 18 films. In the second quarter of 1938, the Censorship Bureau reviewed 98 feature length films as compared with 49 during the like period of 1937 and 67 in the first quarter of the current year. Only three American films failed to receive approval for exhibition, all three of them being of the "gangster" type.

Cotton in Latvia—In the 12 months ended July, 1938, imports of raw cotton into Latvia totaled 11,294,000 pounds, against 11,301,000 pounds in the preceding 12-month period. The United States continued to be the leading source of supply, although purchases of American cotton declined slightly from 9,555,000 pounds to 9,202,000 pounds during the period under review. The American share in total Latvian cotton imports was 81.5 per cent, compared with 83.1 per cent in the preceding year.

Tobacco in Lithuania—Reduced excise duties and maximum prices in the higher grades of tobacco imported into Lithuania and increased duty on lower grades recently provided for is expected to stimulate imports of tobacco from the United States. America is one of the leading suppliers of leaf tobacco to Lithuania, having furnished 218.5 metric tons of the total 935.9-ton trade recorded for 1937.

Netherlands Rubber—Stocks of rubber on hand in The Netherlands Ang. 1, 1938, amounted to 722,859 kilos. Stocks on hand July 1, 1938, totaled 193,086 kilos, 774,387 kilos were received in the month of July, and 244,614 kilos were delivered. The report also stated that the International Association for the Cultivation of Rubber in the Netherland Indies, generally known as the Rubber Foundation, has issued two publications concerning the use of rubber in highway construction.

Cherries to Belgium—Due to the practically complete failure of the 1938 cherry crop in Belgium, which resulted from the excessive cold spring weather which prevailed in that country, it is expected that substantial supplies of canned fruit will be imported from the United States. One firm in Belgium, identified with the extensive use of cherries in foodstuffs production, has indicated that it has placed orders for some 25 tons of American canned cherries; while another concern has contracted for 50 tons for distribution. Observers in Belgium estimate that probably up to 150 tons of canned fruit will be brought into that country this season from the United States.

America's Foreign Trade Shows Fair Rise in September

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Commerce Department said today American foreign trade expanded in September over August.

September exports totaled $246,361,000 compared with $230,625,000 in August.

Imports were $167,651,000 compared with August imports of $165,541,000.

In September, 1937, exports totaled $296,579,000 and imports $233,142,000.

The Department said exports last month were the largest since May and imports the largest since March.

Big Export Excess

The $78,710,000 excess of September exports over imports brought the total export balance for the first nine months of this year to $860,234,000. During this period exports totaled $2,295,196,000 and imports $1,434,962,000.

In the same months of last year, imports aggregating $2,427,446,000 exceeded exports by $49,089,000.

Exports of agricultural products rose from $61,441,000 to $75,197,000 in September, but the Department said the increase was less than seasonal. The unfavorable situation was ascribed to a decline of grain shipments.

Compared with August, exports of cotton cloth, lumber, paper manufactures, iron and steel manufactures were larger in September. Other increases in exports were shown in motor trucks, fuel oil, crude sulphur, copper and coal tar products. Shipments of gasoline, passenger automobiles, and crude petroleum declined.

On the import list, increases were reported for newsprint, linens, art works, liquors, crude rubber, manganese and nickel ores, raw wool and raw silk. Imports of cocoa decreased.

September gold imports set a new record of $520,907,000. Silver imports totaled $24,098,000. Gold exports amounted to only $11,000. Silver exports totaled $1,463,000.

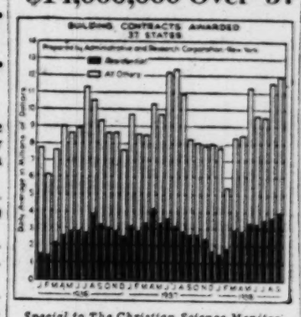
Grain Exports Jump

Exports of wheat amounted to 3,483,000 bushels in September and 74,278,000 in the first nine months of the year. These exports compared with 2,678,000 in September, 1937, and 11,712,000 bushels in the nine-month period of last year. Corn shipments last month totalled 7,850,000 bushels. In the first nine months of this year they amounted to 133,640,000 bushels. In September, 1937, the total corn exports were only 2,000 bushels. Total exports for the first nine months of 1937 were 102,000 bushels.

September cotton shipments totalled 217,695,000 pounds. In September a year ago cotton exports amounted to 339,052,000 pounds. Exports for the first nine months of this year totalled 1,705,887,000 pounds compared with exports of 1,907,656,000 in the corresponding period of 1937.

Exports of meat products last month were placed at 12,247,000 pounds compared with 8,141,000 in September, 1937. Exports of the same products for the first nine months of this year totalled 114,430,000 pounds compared with 88,129,000 for the corresponding period a year ago.

September Building $14,000,000 Over '37



Special to The Christian Science Monitor

September residential contracts awarded totaled $99,600,000, $14,000,000 over September '37, according to the F. W. Dodge Corp. Although the latest month's total was slightly below that of August, the daily average actually showed a contra-seasonal advance.

Trend of new housing accommodations in '38 has changed from a lag of 33 per cent in the first quarter as compared with a year ago to a 30 per cent gain in the third three-months' period, the Administrative and Research Corporation's Weekly Letter points out.

As a result, the total dollar volume for the nine months was off only 7 per cent from comparable '37 totals.

AAA Pays $112,140 To Ranch in Texas For Crop Control

WASHINGTON (AP)—The largest check for crop control program compliance during the seven months ended June 30 went to the King Ranch in Texas, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration said.

The King ranch was paid $112,140. Next highest on the list of 141 farmers and farming concerns who received $10,000 or more during the period was the Delta and Pine Land Company of Mississippi, which received $60,136.

Others receiving $35,000 or more were reported by the AAA as follows:

Dugas & Leblanc, Ltd., Plaincourtville, La., $37,454; Mississippi State Penitentiary, Parchman, $47,752; the estate of Mrs. Cornelia Adair, Palo Duro, Texas, $39,697; W. T. Waggoner Estate, Fort Worth, Texas, $42,655; Waialua Agricultural Company, Hawaii, $50,617; Luce & Co., Puerto Rico, $46,230.

Chilean Bonds May Be Listed in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP)—The Amortization Institute, which handles debt arrangements for the Chilean Government, plans to list on the New York Stock Exchange the dollar bonds of the Republic of Chile and the Mortgage Bank of Chile whose holders accept Chile's debt service plans, it was announced.

Under the plan the Chilean Government sets aside yearly its share of profits in the Chilean nitrate industry and taxes on copper companies toward interest and amortization payments on the long-term external debt.

Business Outlook Regarded Bright By Henry Ford

DETROIT (AP)—Henry Ford painted a bright picture of the business outlook in an interview, predicting a prosperous 1939 and expressing the belief that there would be no major European war.

"The people have come to their senses and realize the futility of war," was his comment on threats of armed conflict in Europe.

Business, he said, already is on the upgrade and "distinctly better times are on the way."

"Next year," he said, "will be all right."

He cited "better feeling among the public generally" in support of his forecast.

"People are tired of the many 'isms' that have developed in the last few years," he said. "They are getting back to work, and work spells prosperity."

The Ford Motor Company, he said, is preparing to meet increased demand with increased production.

"We plan to step up production of 1939 models well beyond the aggregate of 1938," he said, "because we know that sales generally are going to be much greater."

The Ford company has produced approximately 462,000 units thus far in 1938. How far beyond that figure the company expects to go in 1939, Mr. Ford did not disclose.

A further increase in the capacity of some of the units involved in the expansion already is planned, he disclosed. He said the tire making plant, now equipped to produce 5,000 tires a day, would be expanded as rapidly as equipment and materials become available.

He also announced that a 150,000 horsepower engine is being added to the power plant at the Rouge factory. The installation will be completed in April, he said, at a cost of $1,500,000.

The occasion for the interview was a press pre-view of the new Ford models.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

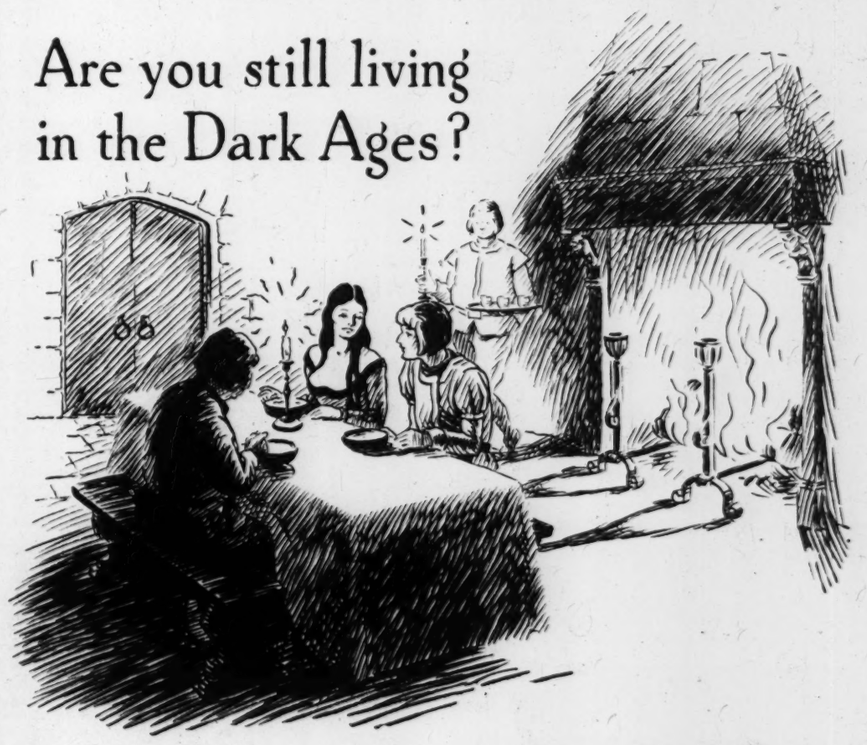
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Home Savin Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 21

Are you still living in the Dark Ages?



The castles—and the cottages, too—of history's Dark Ages were gloomy places, particularly after nightfall. Light from fireplaces, torches, tapers, and crude lamps dispelled only a small part of the darkness that lurked within any four walls.

Today many homes are still in the Dark Ages, as far as good illumination is concerned. Scattered lamps, antiquated chandeliers, and futile wall brackets hold inadequate light units. Why not let an electrical contractor figure on making your home more enjoyable through good lighting? Many good electrical contractors advertise in The Christian Science Monitor.

Let a Monitor advertiser modernize the electric wiring in your home

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

• Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange •

Today's sales (est) 1,500,000
Previous day 1,678,350
1938 volume to date 233,576,413
1937 volume to date 342,931,839

Market Resists Selling as Small Gains Are Held

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Stocks sparred with profit takers in today's market and managed to win at least a technical decision.

Buying orders were heavy enough at the start to put the ticker tape behind for a brief interval and gains, at the best, ran to 2 or more points for selected aircrafts, steels, motors, utilities, rails, and specialties. The pace subsequently slowed and top quotations were reduced. Near the final hour small advances predominated, with dealings exceptionally quiet. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,500,000 shares.

The ability of the list to absorb offerings without any great unsettlement seemed to encourage recovery proponents who were still under the influence of continued business optimism.

Douglas Aircraft again proved an outstanding strong spot among active shares. United Aircraft, Sperry, and Glenn Martin were moderately higher.

Popular, most of the time, were Bethlehem, Alleghany, Ludlum, Consolidated Edison, North American, Woolworth, Union Carbide, Santa Fe, Wilson & Co., Cudahy Packing, Delaware & Hudson, and Air Reduction.

Narrow were U. S. Steel, General Motors, Standard Oil of N. J., Southern Pacific, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, and Anaconda.

Inclined to creep forward on the curb were Electric Bond & Share, Lockheed Aircraft, Niagara Hudson Power, and Pantepec Oil.

Rail Bonds Advance

Selective buying of railroad issues buoyed up an otherwise indifferent bond market today.

Second grade rails did well. Nickel Plate liens continued to show strength, the 4½s up more than 3 points with good volume, and the 5½s up around 4 points. Missouri Pacific 5s of '77, Illinois Central 4¾s, and Southern Railway 4s advanced fractionally with fair volume.

Industrials and utilities were quiet, with the active issues in both groups shading lower. United States Government obligations were somewhat improved, while foreign dollar loans were pretty well mixed, with fluctuations mostly narrow.

Quoted at a premium were the $54,500,000 in 3½ per cent bonds of the Wisconsin Electric Power Company, publicly offered today at 103½.

Late Wheat Rally Overcomes Setbacks

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 (AP)—Despite a steep fall of quotations at Liverpool, the Chicago wheat market developed rallying power late today, and more than overcame earlier fractional setbacks.

The reason given for the price drop at Liverpool—acceptance of United States yellow hard wheat on Liverpool contracts—was construed as a stimulus for holders of Chicago wheat futures. Much of the wheat available here is of the yellow hard variety.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were unchanged to ½ cent higher compared with yesterday's finish, Dec. 65⅞-¾, May 67⅞-68, corn ¼ cent off to ⅛ up, Dec. 46⅝-¾, May 49⅞-50, and oats unchanged to ⅛ advance.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: A quiet and steady opening of stocks gave way to irregularity in price movements in the stock market today. While most industrials added small fractions, mines and gilt-edged issues reacted from early steadiness. Transatlantics closed with substantial gains. Unevenness in the foreign bond section put German issues down and Japanese and Austrians ahead.

Paris: The Bourse closed irregular today. International issues generally were easier. Scattered industrials made moderate headway. Bank of France lost 65 points on the day, Royal Dutch declined 36, and Suez Canal 200.

Liverpool: Wheat futures declined ⅝ to 2d today, reflecting easy American markets. The October contract came in for considerable liquidation. Reports indicated further good rains in parts of Australia and traders noted unimproved millers' demand.

Foreign Exchange Rates

(By Kidder, Peabody & Co.)
12 noon, Oct. 25 (AP)

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.76⅛	$4.76		08.2397
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76		8.2397
France—franc	.0266½	.0266½		.0279
Belgium—belga	.1691	.1692		.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2271	.2271		.2271
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼		.0526
Germany—mark	.4008	.4008		.4033
Holland—guilder	.5438	.5435		.4
Sweden—krona	.2454	.2454		.4537
Norway—krone	.2394	.2393		.4537
Denmark—krone	.2127	.2127		.4537
Spain—peseta				.3267
Greece—drachma	.0088	.0088		.0220
Austria—schilli				.2182
Czechvia—koruna	.0345	.0345		.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0212	.0212		.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985		.2961
Poland—zloty	.1887	.1887		.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0435	.0435		.0748
Rumania—leu	.0074	.0074		.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233		.0298
South America				
Argentina—peso†	.2510	.2510		.7187
Brzil—milreis†	.0595	.0595		.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350		.2660
Peru—sol	.2150	.2150		.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4150	.4190		1.7510
Far East				
Japan—yen	.2789	.2777		.8440
India—rupee	.3559	.3559		.6180
Java—florin	.5468	.5450		.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2965	.2975		*
Shanghai—dol	.1600	.1600		*
Str Stlmnts—dol	.5345	.5345		.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975		.5000
	Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9906	.9913½		1.6031
	Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2015x	.2015x		8.4400

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. (Parity changed, new value not yet determined. xPaper rate. xNominal.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 11.25; export 11.27½. Tin steady; spot and nearby 46.50; forward 46.55. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.10-15; East St. Louis 4.00. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 5.05. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and Chinese wolframite unchanged.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
56¼	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	56½	56½	56½	+ ¼
123¾	119⅝	Abbott pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 6
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	8	12½	12⅜	12½	
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1¼e)	2	24	24	24	Oct 22
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
67¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	8	65¼	64¾	65¼	+1⅛
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	3	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.80a)	32	9⅜	9½	9½	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	41	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	6	13½	12⅜	13½	— ⅛
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	23	15½	14¼	15	— ½
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	3	13	12½	13	— ¾
17½	7¾	Alleghan pr pf	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ½
20⅝	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	75	21⅝	20⅝	21⅜	+ ⅞
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	1	12½	12½	12½	— ½
197	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	16	192	190	191	— ¾
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½)	6	12½	11½	12½	+1⅜
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (⅝e)	10	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ½
13⅛	4½	Allied Stores	23	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
70	38	Allied St pf (5)	3	70	69½	70	Oct 22
55¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1⅛e)	22	53½	53	53¼	
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	6	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	2	3½	3	3	— 1⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	5	22	22	22	Oct 18
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	3	69¾	69	69¾	+ ¼
28½	24½	Am Ag Ch Del (new)	3	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ½
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	2	21⅜	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	88	8¼	7	7⅞	+ ⅞
44⅜	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (¾e)	4	44	43	44	+ ¼
105⅛	70¾	Am Can (4)	12	104½	104	104	+ ¼
175¼	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	176	176	176	+ ¾
32¼	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	5	30	29¾	30	+ ⅛
53	27	Am Car & F pf (2½e)	6	52⅜	52	52⅜	+ ⅜
23⅝	9½	Am Ch & Cbl (.55e)	4	23	22½	22½	— ½
110¾	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	Oct 21
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	125	125	125	Oct 22
9¾	4½	Am Colorsype	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
14¾	9	Am Coml Alcohol	12	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	18	13	12⅞	13	+ ¼
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	3	5⅝	5½	5½	
6¾	4	Am European	2	6½	6½	6½	Oct 7
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	18	18	18	+ ¼
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	5	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	5	11⅛	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
12¾	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+1¼
5⅛	2	Am Hide & Leather	14	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
30¼	12	Am Hide & L pf	2	29½	29¼	29¼	— ¾
44	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	
2¼	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Oct 24
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¾e)	2	16½	16	16	
8¾	4⅛	Am International	6	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
26⅞	12⅜	Am Locomotive	31	27⅛	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	1	73	73	73	+ ½
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	4	15¼	15	15¼	— ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	4⅝	4½	4½	Oct 24
45	23	Am Metal (½e)	11	44⅞	44½	44⅜	+ ⅛
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	120	120	120	+1
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	72	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
44¼	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	15	44¾	44	44¼	+ ¼
39¾	16⅛	Am P&L $5 pf (2½k)	20	39⅝	38¾	39⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	41	18¾	18¼	18⅜	— ¼
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	45	21	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	8	71½	70¾	71¼	Oct 24
20⅞	14¾	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	17	17⅛	17	17	
20⅜	7⅛	Am Seating	32	20⅜	19½	19¾	+ ¾
58⅛	28½	Am Smelt & R (2¼e)	47	56½	55⅞	55⅞	— ½
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	135¼	135¼	135¼	+ ¼
61	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	61	61	61	
35¾	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	28	35¼	34½	34½	— ½
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	7	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	1	18	18	18	Oct 20
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	17	29½	29	29½	+ 1⅛
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	5	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	Oct 24
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¾
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	14	149½	149	149	
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	4	88¾	88⅜	88⅛	
91⅜	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	11	91⅝	90	90½	— ⅞
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Oct 24
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	15	7⅞	7½	7¾	
14⅞	6	Am Water Works	84	14⅞	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	89	89	89	—1
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	18	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
43	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	10	41	40	41	+1
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	11	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	42	42	42	Oct 22
48	21	Anaconda	97	40⅞	40	40⅛	+ ⅜
58	29	Anacon W & C	4	59¼	57½	59¼	+ 1¼
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl (.30e)	10	20¼	20	20	+ ⅛
20¼	10	Andes Copper	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅝
4½	2	A P W Paper	2	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	1	28	28	28	+ ½
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	Oct 24
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	194	6⅜	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅜
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	8	50	47	49½	+2
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug 12
48½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	4	45½	45¼	45⅜	+ ⅞
12¾	5½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	5	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
7⅞	2½	Artloom Corp	19	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
12⅛	4	Assd Dry Goods	26	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ¼
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	73	73	73	Oct 14
73½	56	Assd D G 2 pf	1	60½	60½	60½	Oct 22
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	4	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	38	40⅜	39¼	39¾	+ ¼
52	40	Atch T & S F pf	3	61½	60¾	61½	—1
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1⅓g)	4	26¼	26	26¼	+ ½
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	2	8	8	8	Oct 22
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	3	14	14	14	
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	6	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	Oct 20
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (⅛e)	25	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	+ ⅛
62	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	6	63½	62	63½	+3
7⅝	4½	Atlas Tack	1	7½	7½	7½	
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	6	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	Austin Nichols	5	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
6	2½	Aviat'n Corp (.18½e)	36	5⅞	5¾	5¾	

1938 High	1938 Low	B	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅜	5	Baldwin Loco ct	98	14¼	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	21	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	8	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
56	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	9	30¾	29¾	30¾	+ ¾
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	29	22⅞	21⅞	22	—1⅛
14	5	Barker Bros	1	13½	13½	13½	
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	39	18⅜	18	18	+ ⅛
19⅜	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	7	19½	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
19¼	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	Oct 20
102	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	4	101	100	100	Oct 20
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	3	114½	114½	114½	
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (¾e)	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	67	67	67	Sep 26
25⅜	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	63	24⅜	23⅝	23⅝	
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	12	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
54	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)	3	54	52⅞	54	Oct 24
67½	39⅜	Beth Steel	114	67⅞	66½	67⅞	+1
117⅛	12⅜	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	9	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	+ ⅛
110	57	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	4	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
29¾	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	1	29	29	29	Oct 24
22¾	9¾	Black & Decker (¼e)	13	22	21⅞	22	+ ¼
19¼	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	15	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	53	28¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	5	29⅜	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
14¼	9	Bond Stores	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Oct 22
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1e)	22	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner	25	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ¼
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
27⅞	14	Bower Roll Bear	2	28	28	28	
8¾	4	BrewingCorAM (¾e)	1	6	6	6	+ ¼
13¼	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	15	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
37⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (½e)	38	35⅞	34⅞	35⅜	— ⅝
40¼	20	Briggs&Strat (2¼e)	1	38	38	38	
41	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	4	41	41	41	+ ⅝
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	5	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	62	12¾	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	10	34½	33½	34	+ ⅜
23⅜	10¼	Bklyn Un Gas	10	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
41	27¼	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	1	35	35	35	Oct 19
14½	5½	Brwick Balke (½e)	10	14¼	13½	13½	— ¼
13⅛	5¾	Bucyrus-Erie	15	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	20	6¼	6	6	
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
24½	13¼	Bullard Co	10	24¾	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	10	35½	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅛
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	5	14⅞	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
22¾	14½	Burr Add Mach (½e)	15	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ¼
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	3	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	Oct 24
11	4½	Bush Term 7% ddeb	1	8	8	8	Oct 22
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	37	9¼	8½	9¼	+ ¾
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	7	23⅜	22⅜	23¼	+1¼
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
6	2½	Byers (A M) Co	25	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅜
22	13	Byron Jackson (1¼e)	10	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜

1938 High	1938 Low	C	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1¼a)	15	22¾	22	22¼	+ ½
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2	1	Callahan Z-Lead	38	2¼	2	2	
10⅞	5¼	Calumet & Hec	19	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
20⅞	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	2	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	9	18	17⅞	18	
8⅝	4½	Canadian Pacific	32	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	3	36	36	36	Oct 19
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	9	8¼	8¼	8¼	Oct 22
18¾	12⅜	Carpenter St (.30e)	3	19	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅛
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co (5e)	4	94½	93¼	94½	— ⅝
58	39⅝	Caterpil Tract (1½e)	11	53⅜	52⅜	53¼	— ⅛
106⅝	100⅛	Caterpil Tract pf (5)	4	106	106	106	Oct 24
25¾	9	Celanese Corp	6	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
96	82	Celanese pf pf (7)	2	93	93	93	
29¾	12½	Celotex Corp	7	29⅝	29½	29⅝	
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1⅝)	1	23½	23½	23½	
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	3	10	10	10	— ⅛
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ½
6⅝	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Oct 19
59¼	26¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	13	55	54⅜	54⅝	+ ⅝
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	24	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
30½	18	Champ Paper & F	3	29	28⅞	28⅞	Oct 24
13¾	6	Checker Cab	3	11	11	11	—1
23⅜	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	36	36⅜	35⅝	36	— ⅛
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	6	80⅞	80½	80¾	+ ⅛
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (4.70e)	10	45¾	45	45½	+ ½
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 22
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	Oct 24
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	30	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
5	1	Chi & N West pf	7	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
1¼	¼	Chi Great West	2	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Chi Great West pf	2	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	8	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
1	½	Chi M St P & P	1	½	½	½	
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
17⅜	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	24	17⅛	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅜
37½	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	3	37½	37¼	37½	+ ½
44	37⅝	Chi Pn T pf pf (2½)	1	41½	41½	41½	— ½
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	¾	¾	¾	
2½	1	Chi Rock Is 6% pf	1	2	1¾	1¾	Oct 21
3	1⅛	Chi Rock Is 7% pf	1	2	1¾	1¾	Oct 21
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (⅝e)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅜
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (⅝e)	3	16¼	16	16	— ½
10⅝	3½	Childs Co	2	9½	9	9	

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
84½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (¾e)	87	84½	83½	84	+ ⅞
22	8	City Ice&Fuel (1.10e)	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
5⅜	2	City Stores	3	5¼	5	5	
27½	10⅜	Clark Equip	1	26	26	26	— ⅜
29	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	12	30⅜	29½	30¼	+1¼
52½	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	21	51⅞	51	51	—1
25⅜	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.85e)	19	23	22¼	23	+ ¾
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	1	133	133	133	—1
61	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60	60	60	
15⅝	7½	Colgate Palm P (½a)	104	16½	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅜
103	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	8	102⅝	102½	102½	Oct 24
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	1	39¼	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	19½	19⅜	19⅜	
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ½
22¾	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	3	18⅜	18⅜	18¾	Oct 24
9⅞	5½	Col Gas & El	148	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	80½	79	80½	+ ½
16¾	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	17	16¾	15½	16½	+ ¼
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾k)	1	32½	32½	32½	Oct 24
98½	53⅜	Colum Carbon (4)	3	96	96	96	+1½
56	23	Comi Credit (4)	24	57	56¼	56⅜	+ ⅜
106	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	2	105	105	105	Oct 22
59⅞	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	18	60	59¾	60	+1
111	90	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	1	111	111	111	Oct 20
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	40	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
2½	1	Com'with & South	152	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
51	25	Com & So pf (3)	21	51½	50½	50⅜	+ ¾
28	22½	Comwith Ed (1.60)	21	27⅝	27½	27½	
9¼	3⅞	Conde Nast	3	8	7½	8	Oct 24
29	15	Congoleum-Nairn	5	27⅝	27	27¼	— ½
8½	6	Congress Cigar	1	8½	8½	8½	Oct 24
19½	10½	Consol Aircraft	18	17¾	17⅜	17¾	— ⅛
10½	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	10	10	10	
34¼	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	357	34	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅜
103⅞	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	7	103½	103¼	103½	
23	1	Consol Film Ind	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	6½	Consol Film pf (

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Pound Decline Not Found Serious By American Officials

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau and officials of other agencies indicated that, while the cheapness of the British pound concerns them, the situation is not serious.

Mr. Morgenthau said flatly that the present pound value of $4.76 was not serious, but told reporters he approved of articles they wrote over the week end, calling attention to the possible damage to American trade if the depreciation of the British money continued.

Monetary experts in two other agencies said, however, they did not believe American trade could be hurt much by the depreciation unless the pound went as low as $4.50. The lowest price this year was $4.60, the day before the Munich Peace Conference.

Further Drop Detrimental

The traditional value of the pound is $4.86 and during most of this year it was $4.90 or higher. When the pound declines, it takes more British money to buy the same amount of American goods and thus tends to make it harder for Americans to sell to Britons.

The pound value also is important because so many other currencies including the French franc, tend to go up and down in dollar value along with the pound.

Officials are concerned, for instance, about the effect on domestic prices of such commodities as wheat and cotton, whose values are determined in world markets.

Although England is a major competitor of the United States in some world markets, one expert said he did not believe England had gained any advantage from currency depreciation because the prices of goods have risen in England, and therefore England can ship goods no cheaper than when the pound was higher and prices were lower.

Drop Raises Arms Costs

He suggested that England would only harm itself by permitting the pound to decline since England now is importing more goods than it exports because of the armament program. The pound decline makes more expensive the raw materials necessary to the fabrication of arms.

The event which hammered the pound value down most was the war scare. In six weeks, more than $800,000,000 worth of wealth was transferred from Europe to this country, and England was the major loser.

Another cause of weakness, an expert suggested, was that British income from investments in Spain and China had dwindled because of wars and that her income from Mexico also fell because of expropriation of oil properties.

England, France and the United States are bound by the Tripartite Agreement of 1936 to keep their currencies as stable as possible and Secretary Morgenthau said today that the agreement was "working satisfactorily."

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
147⅜	43¼	Conn Ry & Lt pf	50	11	11	11	Oct 19
70½	55	Consol Cigar pf (7)	20	73	73	73	+2½
86⅞	71	Con Cig pr pf (6½)	50	80½	80½	80½	Oct 21
56	40	Corn Exchange (3)	40	51	50½	51	+ ¼
87¼	58	Crown Zeller pf (5)	20	87	87	87	+ ¾
13½	5½	Cuba R R pf	40	7	7	7	— ⅛
87	58½	Cuban-Am S pf	30	77⅛	76½	77⅛	+1
80	48⅛	Cushmn 7% pf(3½)	30	83	81	83	+3
48	18	Cushman s$ pf	100	42	40	40	Sep 14
109	102½	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	40	108½	108½	108½	+ ½
4⅞	2⅛	Det & Mackinac	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Oct 18
73¼	43	Det & Mac pf	10	73¼	73¼	73¼	Jul 27
40⅞	25	Devoe & Ray A (1)	300	40⅜	40	40¼	+ ¼
34	28¾	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	60	31	31	31	
115	102	Duplan Silk pf (8)	10	115	115	115	Oct 17
116½	111¾	Duq Light 1 pf (5)	40	115	115	115	—1½
171	157	Eastman pf (6)	190	170	168	170	+4
110½	94½	Endicott-J pf (5)	10	110½	110½	110½	Oct 20
62	62	Erie & Pitts (3½)	130	62	62	62	Oct 7
2	½	Fairbanks Co	350	¾	¾	¾	M'y 16
11¼	3½	Fairbanks Co pf	210	8½	7⅝	8½	Oct 24
82	67	Fed Lt & T pf (6)	30	81½	81	81	Oct 19
25	15	Filene's Sons (3⅛e)	30	25	24	25	Oct 20
106½	85	Food Mach pf (4½)	80	108	107½	108	+ ½
82	50	Foster Wheeler pf	30	87	85	87	+4
45	25	Frank Simon pf	70	45	40	45	Oct 6
18	8½	Gamewell Co (¼e)	40	16½	15¾	16½	+ ⅝
94	85	Gannett Co pf (6)	20	93½	93½	93½	Oct 20
136	115	Gen Baking pf (8)	10	136	136	136	Oct 24
125	108¼	Gen Cigar pf (7)	10	124	124	124	Oct 19
37	25	Gen G & El cv pf	10	36	36	36	Sep 21
125	118	Gen Mills pf (6)	20	124	124	124	Oct 21
103	101¼	Gen Print I pf (6)	10	108	108	108	Oct 20
95	85	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	30	95	94⅞	95	Oct 11
28¾	13	Gen Steel Cast pf	130	27⅞	27½	27⅞	— ⅜
100	98	Gen Time pf (6)	10	99	99	99	Jul 14
80	60½	Gold & Stock Tel(8)	80	79	78	79	Oct 14
65	52¼	Goth Silk Hos pf (7)	60	65	65	65	—1
140	122	Gt West Sug pf (7)	10	139	139	139	
40	35	Green B & W (7½g)	20	40	40	40	Aug 24
50	34¼	Greene Cananea	30	46	46	46	Oct 19
28	12	Guantan Sugar pf	10	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
99	95	Hack W pf A (3½)	10	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
100	88¾	Hamil Wat pf (6)	10	98	98	98	
98	83	Hanna (MA) $5pf(5)	10	95	95	95	Oct 3
126½	120	Harb-Walker pf (6)	10	130	130	130	Sep 29
71¾	50¼	Hat Corp pf (6½)	10	67½	67½	67½	Oct 22
155	140	Helme (GW) pf (7)	20	155	155	155	Oct 24
135	126¾	Hercules Pow pf (6)	100	133	133	133	
118	98	Holland Furn pf (5)	20	115	115	115	
108	102	Holly Sugar pf (7)	10	106	106	106	Oct 8
41	23	Ill Central LL (4)	30	41⅞	41	41⅞	+1⅜
146	135	Inger Rand pf (6)	30	146	146	146	Sep 30
98	80	Interch Corp pf (6)	130	89	87½	89	+2¼
6	2¼	Int Ry Cen Am	200	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
48½	28½	Int Ry C A pf (3¾g)	130	45	44	44	
87½	46½	Int Silver pf (3k)	110	88	87½	88	+ ⅛
80½	63	Int Dept Strs pf (7)	20	77⅛	77¼	77⅛	Oct 24
120	113¼	Island Crk C pf (6)	10	119½	119½	119½	+ ½
139	122	Johns-Man pf (7)	10	126½	126½	126½	Oct 22
78	49¾	Jones & L Stl pf	760	68¼	66⅝	68¼	+ ¼
124	118	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	10	122	123	123	Oct 18
85	63	Keith-A O pf (7)	30	80	80	80	Oct 3
100	80	Kendall Co pf (6a)	10	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	Oct 24
30	15	Kinney (G R) pf	10	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	Oct 19
19½	9	Kinney (GR) pr pf	40	16½	15½	15½	—1
18	8	Laclede Gas	120	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	— ⅛
30	15	Laclede Gas pf	40	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
120	95	Lehigh PC 4% pf (4)	150	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	Oct 20
106	92	Loose-W B 5% pf(5)	30	105	105	105	Oct 17
146½	125	Lorillard (P) pf (7)	50	145	145	145	
136	116⅝	MacAnd & F pf (6)	40	130	120	120	Oct 13
9	7½	Manati Sugar pf ct	10	9	9	9	Jan 24
20½	5¾	Manh Ry gtd	40	14	14	14	— ⅛
16	7	Market St Ry pr pf	200	9	9	9	— ⅛
165	156	Mathieson pf (7)	60	161⅞	161	161	Sep 30
92	75	Maytag 1 pf (6)	40	90	90	90	Oct 24
21	18½	Maytag pf xw (3)	20	21	21	21	Apr 22
90	70	McLellan pf (6)	20	90	90	90	
80	55	Mead Corp pf (6)	20	80	80	80	Oct 20
24½	14	Mengel 5% pf (2½)	20	23⅛	23½	23⅛	
16½	11	Merch & Min Tr	70	12	12	12	Oct 24
111	75	Midl Steel 1 pf (6)	80	108½	108	108½	— ½
118	109	Minn-H pf B (4)	10	115	115	115	Oct 22
1½	½	Minn StP&SSM LL	170	1	1	1	
175½	111	Monsanto pf (4½)	30	117	116	116	
39¾	26	Morris & Essex (3⅞)	60	38	37½	38	Oct 24
64¼	21	Mullins Mfg pf	20	44	44	44	Oct 24
91½	95	Murphy (G C) pf (8)	30	110	109	110	Oct 21
19	7½	Nash Chat & St L	180	21	19	20½	+3⅛
115	106⅛	Nat Dai P pf A (7)	10	115	115	115	Oct 20
113½	105¼	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	30	113½	113	113	— ½
145½	127	Nat Lead pf B (6)	10	141⅝	141⅜	141⅜	— ¼
107⅝	99½	Newberry 5% pf (5)	60	108	108	108	Oct 24
4¾	2	NY Dock	150	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
11¾	5¼	NY Dock pf	20	9	9	9	— ½
120	101	NY & Harlem (5)	20	113	113½	113	Oct 17
112	110	NY & Harlem pf (5)	10	112	112	112	Aug 22
61	54	NY Lack & W (5)	20	59	59	59	Oct 18
73	28	NY Shipbldg pf	80	72½	72	72	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '45-43	109.25	109.25	109.25
2 3¼s '46-44	109.27	109.27	109.27
1 2¾s '47-45	106.27	106.27	106.27
2 2½s '45	106.8	106.8	106.8
11 3s '48-46	108.12	108.10	108.12
18 3¼s '49-46	109.8	109.5	109.5
6 4¼s '52-47	119	118.30	119
1 3¼s '52-49	108.28	108.28	108.28
23 2½s '53-49	103.14	102.14	102.14
1 2½s '52-50	102.14	102.14	102.14
1 2¾s '54-51 reg	103.31	103.31	103.31
1 3s '56-51	107.2	107.2	107.2
8 2½s '60-55	104.15	104.15	104.15
7 2¾s '63-58	102.25	102.24	102.24

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3¼s '64-44	107.8	107.8	107.8
1 3s '49-44	106.16	106.16	106.16

Home Owners' Loan

1 2¾s '49-39	102.17	102.17	102.17
1 3s '52-44	106.15	106.15	106.15

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 Adams Exp 4s '48	100	99⅞	100
15 Alleghany 5s '44	79	79	79
14 Alleghany 5s '49	69¼	69	69½
2 Alleghany 5s '50	47	47	47
53 Alleghany 5s '50 st	38½	38	38½
5 Allegh Val 4s '42	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 Allied Strs 4½s '51	94½	94½	94½
34 Allis Chalm 4s '52	112	111¾	112
15 Am & For P 5s 2030	87⅞	87	87
25 AmIChem5½s'49	103½	103½	103½
3 Am Int 5½s '49	101	101	101
10 At T&T 3½s '66	104	104	104
18 Am T&T 3¼s '61	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝
8 Am WW&E 6s'75	101	100	100
29 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	106	105¾	106¾
38 Ang C Nitra deB '67	37½	36½	37½
7 Arm Del 4s '57	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
36 Arm Del 4½s '55	97¾	97¾	97¾
21 Arm Del 4s '55	97¾	97¾	97⅝
21 AT&SF 4s '95	106	105¾	106¾
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
13 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	91¼	91¼	91¼
7 AT&SF cv 4½s'48	100¾	100¼	100¾
3 A C Line 1st4s'52	85½	85½	85½
11 ACL cit 4s '52	67	66⅞	67
10 Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	35	34½	35
5 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	31⅜	30⅞	31⅜
1 Auburn Auto 4½s'39	23	23	23
18 B&O rfg 4s '95	21	20½	20½
12 B&O 1st 5s '48	50	49⅝	50
12 B&O rfg 5s '95	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
4 B&O 5s '96 F	20½	20½	20½
7 B&O 5s 2000 D	19¾	19½	19½
42 B&O cv 4½s '60	16¾	16	16
7 B&O 4s '48	50	49½	50
1 B&O aPaPLE&WV '41	45½	45½	45½
27 B&O 5s S W '50	33¼	32⅝	33
5 B&O 4s T C '59	35	35	35
2 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118¼	118¼	118¼
18 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106¾	105½	105½
14 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	100¼	99⅞	99⅞
46 Beth Stl 3½s'52	96¾	96⅜	96⅜
22 Boston&Me 5s '67	29¾	29	29¾
7 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ61	27⅝	27	27⅝
6 Boston&Me 5s '55	30	29¾	30
2 Bos & NY Airli 4s'55	8	8	8
2 Bkly Man 4s'40 ww	69¼	67½	67½
3 Bkly Un&El 1st 5s'50	78	78	78
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106½	106¼	106½
14 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	79¾	79½	79¾
1 Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	98	98	98
10 Bu Gen El 4½s'81	111¾	111¾	111¾
5 Buf R&P 4½s'57	26	25½	25¾
3 Bush Term 5s '55	44½	44	44½
3 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	55½	55½	55½
1 Can Sou 5s '62	88	88	88
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	114¼	114	114
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	114¾	114⅝	114⅝
2 Can Pac 5s'44	112¾	112¾	112¾
10 Can Pac 5s'54	98⅝	98¼	98⅝
10 Can Pac 4½s'46	96⅝	96½	96½
1 Can Pac 4½s'60	92½	92½	92½
10 Can Pac 4s perp	82⅝	82	82
1 Celotex 4½s ww	92½	92½	92½
11 Cen Ii E&G 5s'51	101¾	101½	101¾
15 Cen NY Pow 3¾s'62	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Cen Pac 5s'60	59¾	59¾	59¾
12 Cen P Thru 5s L 4s'64	70	70	70
1 CRR&B of Ga 5s'52	56	56	56
15 Cen Steel 8s '41	115½	115½	115½
1 Certain-td 5½s'48	84	84	84
1 Champion P&F 4¾s'50	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Chan P&F '38 4¼s'50	100	100	100
7 C&O 4½s'92	119	119	119
16 C&O 3½s'96D	96	95⅞	96
20 Chi & Alton 3s'49	14¼	13¾	14¼
5 CB&Q 4⅛s'77	89¼	89¼	89¼
7 CB&Q gen 4s '58	87½	87½	87½
3 CB&Q 5s '71	103½	102	103½
17 CB&Q 3½s Ill'49	98½	98	98
4 Chi&E Ill 5s'51	15	14¾	14¾
5 Chic Gt West 5s'59	21	20¾	21
43 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	10¼	9¾	10
80 CMSP&P p A 5s 2000	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
16 CM&SP 4½s '89C	26⅝	26½	26⅝
3 CM&SP 4½s'89E	26½	26½	26½
47 CMSP gen 4s'89	26⅛	25¾	26⅛
10 CM&SP 3½s'89 B	24	23¾	24
4 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	10	10	10
1 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	17½	17½	17½
16 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	6	5⅝	6
1 Chi & NW 4s '87	15½	15½	15½
1 CRI & P 4½s'52A ct	9	9	9
11 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	8¾	8⅝	8¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	7½	7½	7½
7 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	104	104⅝	104
25 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	101¼	101	101
4 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	89½	89	89
12 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	89¾	89½	89½
2 Childs Co 5s '43	79½	76½	78½
2 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '68	107	107	107
5 CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	108½	108½	108½
2 CCC&StL 4½s'77	89¼	88¾	88¾
21 CCC&StL Calro 4s '89	99½	99⅛	99⅛
5 Clev Un Term 5½s'72	86	86	86
10 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	79¼	79	79
2 Clev Un Term 4½s'77C	73¼	73¼	73¼
3 Col F&I 5s '43	100½	100½	100½
9 Col & So 4½s'80	46½	45	46½
28 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	96⅞	96½	96⅞
15 Colmbia G 5s 1961	94½	94¼	94½
5 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
17 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	103¼	103	103¼
7 Com'l Cred 2¾s'42	103	103	103
26 Comwlth Ed 3½s'58	105¾	105½	105¾
4 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
37 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	109¾	109¼	109¾
2 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	108⅞	108⅝	108⅞
36 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	109¾	109⅜	109¾
6 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s'61	108½	108¼	108½
22 Con Edis 3½s'48	106¾	106¾	106¾
20 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106¼	105⅞	105⅞
5 Con Edis 3½s'58	104½	104½	104½
32 Con Oil 3½s'51	103⅛	102½	102½
1 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	50	50	50
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	107	107	107
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
12 Container 5s '43	98¾	98½	98¾
6 Crane Co 3½s '51	105½	105½	105½
2 Crown Will 6s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	108½	108½	108½
4 Del & Hud 4s 4s '43	56	55¼	55¼
44 Del P&L 4½s '71	107	106½	107
1 Del P&L 4½s '69	106½	106½	106½
1 Del P&L 4¼s '69	103¾	103¼	103¾
1 D&RG 4½s '36	14	14	14
3 D&RG 4s '36	13	13	13
3 D&RG West 5s	5¾	5¾	5¾
22 D&RG W 5s '55 Asd	5¾	5½	5½
3 D&RG West 5s '78	10	10	10
2 Det Ed 4s '61	113	113	113
1 Det T Tun 4½s '61	99½	99½	99½
9 Dow Chem 3s '51	105¾	105½	105½
3 Dul Missabe&I3½s '62	104¾	104¾	104¾
41 Erie rfg 5s '67	13½	13⅜	13⅜
36 Erie rfg 5s '75	13½	13	13⅛
2 Erie 1st 4s '96	44	44	44
38 Erie gen lien 4s '96	21	20½	21
3 Erie cv 4s '53A	17¾	17¾	17¾
4 Erie cv 4s '53B	17¾	17¾	17¾
3 Erie&Jer 6s '55	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 Fed L&T 1st 4s '42	101½	101½	101½
4 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	100	100	100
1 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	100	100	100
3 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8½	8½	8½
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
9 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	59	59	59
7 GenMotAccept3s '48	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 GenMotAccep3 s'51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
37 GenStlCast5½s'49	62¾	61½	62¼
3 Ga Car&Nor 6s '34	20	19	19
12 Goodrich 4¼s '56	99¾	99½	99¾
1 Goodrich 6s '45	99¾	99¾	99¾
7 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
12 GtNor Ry 5½s '52	94	93½	94
2 GtNor4½s '77E	80½	80½	80½
4 GtNorIst 4¼s '61	98¾	98¾	98¾
30 Gt Nor 4s '46D	95⅝	95⅛	95⅛
4 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	85⅛	85	85
2 GtNor 3¾s '67	72	72	72
1 G Bay & W deb B	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Gulf M &N 5s '50	74	74	74
7 Gulf St Util 4s '56	107	107	107
3 Hockg V 4½s '99	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
1 Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	66¾	66¾	66¾
1 HousOilTex5½s '40	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	33	33	33
1 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	121	121	121
7 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	50¾	49¾	49¾
16 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14½	14	14
11 IllBellTel3½s'70B	111½	111	111
15 Ill Cen 4s '53	50¼	50	50¼
6 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
36 Ill Cen 4s '66	48	47½	47½
8 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	54½	54⅜	54½
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	50½	50¼	50½
4 InterbR Tr 7s '32	56¾	56	56
5 InterbRTr 6s '32	33	33	33
8 Interb R Tr rfg '66	59¾	59¼	59¾
1 IntGtNorAj 6s '52	4¾	4¾	4¾
6 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	18½	18¼	18¼
16 IntHydro El 6s '44	78¾	78	78
1 IntPaper5s '47	95¼	95¼	95⅛
10 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	100⅜	100¼	100¼
15 Int T&T 4½s'52	69½	69¼	69¼
8 Int T&T 5s '55	73	72⅝	73
1 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36	31	31	31
9 K C South 5s'50	70¾	69½	69¾
3 K C South 3s'50	71	71	71
10 K C Term 4s'60	107	106½	107
1 Kans G&E 4½s'80	105	105	105
1 Keith B F 6s'46	94	93½	94
3 Kings Co Elev 4s'49	79¾	79¾	79¾
9 Koppers Co 4s'51	102¼	102	102¼
3 Kresge Found 4s'45	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Lac Gas 5½s'53	55½	55½	55½
1 LE & West 2d 5s'41	55	55	55
102 Lautaro Nit inc '75	25	23½	25
11 LehCEN 4½s'54 A	68	67	67½
3 Leh Val NY 4½s'40	45	45	45
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	20½	20¼	20¼
48 Leh Val 4½s 2003	18½	17½	18½
29 Leh Val 4s 2003	18¼	17¼	18
2 Liggett & M 7s'44	129¾	129	129
9 Lorws 3½s'48	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Long Isl unif 4s'49	80	80	80
2 Lorillard Co 7s'4	127	127	127
2 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	82	81¾	81¾
2 Lou&Jeff Bdge 4s'45	104¼	104¼	104¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	97	97	97
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	90¾	90¾	90¾
22 Louis & N un 4s'40	100⅝	100¼	100¼
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	82	82	82
2 Lou Gas&El 3½s'66	106½	106½	106¼
2 Maine Cen 4½s '60	43¾	43¾	43¾
27 Manhat Ry 4s '90	32	31	32
5 McCrory Strs 5s '51	104	104	104
3 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	104	103⅝	103⅝
2 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 MetWSideECh14s'38	7½	7½	7½
4 MilErRy&L 5s '61B	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	7	7	7
4 MSP&SSM grid 5s '38	10½	10⅜	10⅜
20 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	10½	10¼	10¼
14 M-K-Texas 5s '62A	42½	42	42¼
31 M-K-Texas aj 5s '67	18	17¾	18
2 M-K-Texas 4½s '62 B	35¾	35¼	35¼
2 Mo Pac 5½s '49		4¼	4¼
57 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19¼	19	19¼
5 Mo Pac 5s '80H	19¼	19¼	19¼
30 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19¼	19¼	19¼
18 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6½	6	6
3 Mob & Oh '38	36	35¾	35¾
34 Mob & O 4½s '77	30⅞	29¼	29¼
2 Monongah Ry 4s '60	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 MonWPaPub84½s'60	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 MonWPaPubSv 6s '65	99	99	99
49 Moni Pow 3¾s '66	98⅝	98¼	98½
4 Mor&Essex3½s2000	55½	55	55
3 Nassau El 4s '51	34¾	34½	34¾
14 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	104⅞	104	104¼
8 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	106½	106½	106½
4 Nati Steel 4s '65	108	107¾	108
9 NJ Pow & L 4½s'60	107½	107	107
7 N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	101¼	100¾	101
3 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	100½	100¼	100½
1 N Ori Term 4s '53	70	70	70
24 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	34½	34¼	34½
1 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	33	33	33
1 NO Tex&M 4½s'56	31	31	31
36 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64¾	64	64¾
5 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58⅝	58½	58½
11 NYC cn 4s '98	68	67½	68
3 NYC 3¾s'46	77¾	77¾	77¾
8 NYC 3¼s'52	68	68	68
1 NYC&HR 3½s'97	83	83	83
97 N

Taft-Bulkley Debates in Ohio Put Spotlight on U. S. Spending

(Continued from Page 1)

moting the campaign of a Senator or Representative. . . ."

Senator Bulkley said in reply:

"There has been no violation of Federal law by me or any committee acting on my behalf. . . ."

The sole visible basis on which his reply might hinge is the fact that the numerous contributions cited by Mr. Taft were made to the Senator's primary campaign, and so reported.

Seems to Include Primaries

The quoted passages of the Corrupt Practices Act and the Sheppard Committee's interpretations do not refer specifically to the primaries. Yet Section 211 of the law forbids all federal employees from making any contributions to a Senator or Member of Congress "on account of or to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever." On the surface, that would seem to include primary campaigns as well as the election itself.

Mr. Taft also broadened his charges to include relief spending in Ohio.

"The Federal Government is pouring millions into Ohio for WPA," he said. "They have increased the number of men on WPA from 91,000 on Dec. 25, 1937, to 268,000 on Aug. 20, 1938. There are more people on WPA today in Ohio than there have been at any time in the history of either depression. We read in one column a statement by Secretary Roper that times are improving, and unemployment is decreasing. In the next column Harry Hopkins announces that there are more people on relief today than ever before. . . . It is natural that Mr. Hopkins desires to help Senator Bulkley by increasing the WPA rolls to the very limit. In August, the Federal Government was spending at the rate of $78,000,000 a year for WPA in Cuyahoga County alone, as much as the total cost of all city, school and county government in that county.

Nothing New in Practice

"This is nothing new in election years. In 1934, farm benefit payments were poured out to reach the peak in October. On the other hand, in 1935, a non-election year, relief expenditures declined 28 per cent. In 1936 there was a steady increase in the distribution of relief from July to November, although business was constantly improving. In 1937, between July and November, although business was on the toboggan, the number on relief was steadily reduced. Now again, in 1938, between July 1 and Sept. 30 relief expenditures have increased 67 per cent over the expenditures for the same months in 1937. . . .

"Senator Bulkley denies the use of relief in Ohio, but I read last week a letter which he wrote to an applicant for a job with the PWA on Oct. 20, 1934. He said that he was asking each applicant to submit letters to show that he is qualified and politically satisfactory.'"

Since Senator Bulkley's speech had preceded the release of these arguments, he had no opportunity at Cincinnati of replying to them specifically, but there are three more debates during which he can resume the discussion. Instead, in his prepared speech, the Senator discussed the general spending policy in these terms:

Bulkley Cites Figures

"The total increase in the gross public debt since March, 1933, is $17,400,000,000 but there have been very substantial increases in Treasury cash balances, which surely should be deducted in determining the net increase in the national debt."

He then set up various assets as follows:

Treasury's cash balance	$2,800,000,000
Stabilization fund	2,000,000,000
Government advances on loans "which will be repaid	1,300,000,000
Payment of bonus "debt"	2,200,000,000

Deducting these sums from the gross increase in the public debt leaves $9,100,000,000.

"Now we have something to show for that," continued Senator Bulkley. And he specified federal public works projects totaling $2,200,000,000 and non-federal projects of which the federal contribution was $9,100,000,000.

"The increase in debt" he went on, "does not represent money spent and gone with nothing to show for it. It represents cash in the Treasury, repayable advances to business and agriculture, the discharge of the Government's obligation under the Adjusted Compensation Act, and inumerable public works of permanent value.

"We have to show for our national debt not only the permanent and lasting works to which I have referred. We must not forget the human values. We have spent and fully paid the enormous sum of $4,750,000,000 for other forms of relief, including direct relief and non-construction projects of WPA which do not leave lasting monuments.

"Construction of these projects has given work to millions and is still doing so. They have aided concerns in the manufacture of building materials. They have improved business in general. Let us not forget that every person who obtained work on one of these projects, or through the business improvement they had brought, was thereby enabled to provide food, shelter and clothing for his family. His self-respect was saved."

Boos for Both Sides

As Senator Bulkley concluded this statement, he was greeted by shouts of "liar," and jeering similar to what greeted his opening words, when somebody shouted, "Stick to the truth." He diverged to discuss Mr. Taft's "favorite son" presidential candidacy in 1936, his own super-highway scheme, WPA, PWA, and Social Security. But hecklers demanded, "Let's hear about Government spending."

Then, when Mr. Taft began, he had trouble getting under way because of retaliatory boos. He combatted the Bulkley arguments summarized above by saying that all the Federal spending had not succeeded in "priming the pump." After discussing taxation, he said:

"The spending policy and the borrowing of money, if continued, will break down the morale of the entire people. Our present leaders are fooling the people. They are teaching them to rely entirely on Government largesse. They are constructing great public works and trying to make the people think that they get them for nothing. . . .

"They continue a policy intended to fool the taxpayer and try to buy his votes with the money they are prepared to take out of his pocket.

"There are many good motives in the New Deal. There are many improvements proposed which we should carry out according to our means. Those who are unable to provide for themselves must be provided for. But the truth about Federal finances is that the present policy is a policy of insanity. A government may be conservative, or it may be progressive, but a fiscal policy such as has been pursued in the last five years is a policy of suicide."

Wisconsin's Greendale Decides to Incorporate

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—By a vote of 312 to 142, Greendale, Federal housing project southwest of Milwaukee, decided Oct. 22 to become an incorporated village.

Less than half the 1,000 eligible voters cast ballots, Sherwood Reeder, community manager, declared. He added that officers would be elected within 40 days. Mr. Reeder said that of the two other Federal housing projects similar to Greendale, Greenbelt in Maryland now is operating under State charter as a town, and Greenhills, near Cincinnati, has started incorporation proceedings.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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IRISH SETTER puppies, 5 months, registered AKC; reasonable. KITCHING, 2,709 East 28th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. (Sheepshead Bay).

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ENGLAND

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GLASGOW

News from
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The Millinery department has been completely re-organised and (in addition to our extremely attractive selection of model millinery) re-stocked with "up-to-the-minute" styles arranged in groups of new special value prices at 3/11, 8/11 and 12/11. *Do look in and see it next time you're in town.*
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Bring Your Furnishing Problems to Us. We Are Complete House Furnishers
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Stars, or asterisks, denote proper names in all cryptograms. Today's has to do with stars!

*STARX, GVT LKJNVGTXG PQ UYY BYUATGX, UBBKPUDVTX GVT TUKGV STKE DYPXTYE JA XJFT UAH HTAXJGE.

A "ME" Puzzle

This is shared by a Kenmore, N. Y., reader. Definitions are given below for words to be filled in reading across!

M E — — — —
— M E — — —
— — M E — —
— — — M E —
— — — — M E.

1, Mediocre. 2, To come out of. 3, To conduct one's self. 4, Going before. 5, To slander.

Letter Juggling

This also comes from the Kenmore, N. Y., reader. Try juggling or transposing the following 5 letters to form two different 5-letter words. Use all 5 letters in each word:

C T R A E

What Is the Value?

A ship was built at a cost of $70,000. At the end of each year, the owners deducted 10 per cent from the value of the ship as estimated at the beginning of the year. What is the estimated value of the ship at the end of 10 years?

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Strange Little Door

A Story for Children

It was a strange little door. It wasn't a house door, it wasn't a garden door, it wasn't a cupboard door, but it was a door. It had a latch and a lock and it was in the trunk of a tree.

Tommy hadn't noticed it at first. He had been walking in the green forest and suddenly he decided to sit down for a bit to rest. But all he had seen then was a brown tree trunk. He had sat gazing at it until his eyelids got heavy, until he couldn't be quite sure whether it was a tree trunk or a rock.

It was then he noticed the strange little door and it seemed the most natural thing in the world to find it in a tree trunk. He waited, watching it closely, and presently it opened just a crack. Out popped a tiny head wearing a tall peaked hat. It was a wee elf. The head turned this way and that.

"Hulloa," Tommy heard himself saying.

The wee elf grinned.

"Will you come into my little house?" he asked.

"I'm too big," Tommy answered. "I could never get through the door."

The wee elf came toward him.

"That's easily remedied," he said. "Eat this." He pulled something out of his tiny pocket, something that was no bigger than a poppy seed, and handed it to Tommy.

Tommy put it in his mouth. Tommy swallowed it. Tommy began to shrink. Wonder of wonders! Smaller and smaller he grew until he was no bigger than the wee elf beside him. How tall the trees were and the rocks were as big as mountains.

"Come," the wee elf said. Tommy followed him through the door into the tree trunk. There inside was a tiny room all furnished with chairs and tables, a bed and a cupboard.

"Who would have thought it?" Tommy cried. "Why there's even a clock."

"Yes," the wee elf answered, "I have all the comforts of home. How does it seem to be sitting inside a tree trunk?"

"You know," Tommy answered, "it's rather nice—doing what you never thought you could do."

"Follow me," said the wee elf, "and you'll find you can do lots of things you never thought you could do." He led Tommy out into the green forest. "Did you ever sit on a toadstool?" he asked. And before Tommy could answer the wee elf had pulled him atop a fat toadstool.

Tommy was delighted. He clapped his hands. Along came a butterfly, a beautiful yellow butterfly with spotted wings. The wee elf called,

"Butterfly, Butterfly, will you give us a ride through the air?"

The butterfly flew over and Tommy and the wee elf got up between his wings.

Away they flew here and there, and the soft wind blew against them.

"This is wonderful," Tommy cried. "I never thought I should ride on a butterfly." The wee elf whispered something to the butterfly and he lighted on a lily-pad in the forest pool.

Tommy and the wee elf got off. Away flew the butterly and they sat down on the lily-pad. All around them were water lilies.

"To think," Tommy cried, "I am sitting on a lily-pad! What will my playmates say when I tell them all that's happened to me in the green forest?"

The wee elf grinned. It was indeed an elfish grin. "They will say," he chuckled,

"Tommy lad, Tommy lad,
How very strange it seems.
So strange I'm pretty certain
It is the stuff of dreams."

Daily Anecdote

A Religious Pioneer

One name belonging to the seventeenth century deserves to be mentioned with those of the heroes of the Scriptures—that of the Rev. John Eliot, known in history as the "apostle to the Indians."

Going out among the Indians as a teacher, he patiently set himself to the task of translating the Bible into their language—a herculean undertaking, for the Red Men had no written speech, and he had to create one for them. It was the first Bible printed in America.

To the end, Eliot labored among the Indians, and on the very day of his passing he was found teaching the alphabet to an Indian lad by his bedside. John Eliot also helped to compile the first book printed in America, the "Bay Psalm Book," which appeared in 1640. The first printing press in America had been set up the year previous in Cambridge, Mass.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Venus, the brightest of all planets, approaches the earth very closely in size and density.
A "ME" Puzzle: Medium, emerge, demean, former, defame.
Letter Juggling: Trace, crate.
What Is the Value? $2440.74.

Odds and Ends

What, Not "And"?

"The" and "of" are the most commonly used words in writing.

City in Itself

There are nearly 6,500 persons employed in the Empire State Building in New York City.

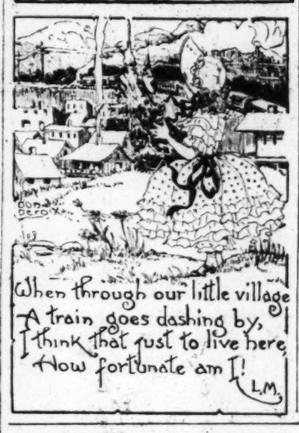
Keeping Up Standards

The National Bureau of Standards in Washington has technicians in every field of science and industry, a total personnel of 816, which is divided into 70 departments.

One Mile Down

The Grand Canyon is a gorge 217 miles long, from 9 to 13 miles wide; and the Colorado River is 6,300 feet below the level of the plateau—a depth maintained for about 50 miles, which surpasses that of any other canyon in the world.

Sunbonnet Sue



Their First Swim

Monitor Camera Club from H. A. Summers, Bristol, Eng.

The Feathered Quintuplets Were Only a Few Hours Old When Photographed

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Peanut Race

Dried beans or peanuts in the shell may be used. Players form in two lines facing each other. A dish of beans or peanuts is placed on a chair at the end of the line. Everyone in each line must clasp hands with his neighbors (right and left) and must not drop them. At a given signal the leader starts by picking up the beans or peanuts, one at a time, and passes them down the line as fast as possible. If a peanut is dropped it must be picked up with the hands clasped.

The side which passes all its peanuts from the one pan or dish to the other wins the prize.—R. R. S., Denver.

Quotation for Today

AGE is opportunity no less than youth itself, although in another dress.

—SHAKESPEARE

Brevities

Minneapolis Star: Domestic economy: Keeping an old chair to avoid spending $25; snagging the calf of forty-six $1.29 stockings.

Punch ©: What is very difficult to understand just now is why explorers keep setting off to discover new countries when we are having so much trouble with those we have got.

Humorist: "Who buys up all the tons of grit dug from gravel pits?" wonders a reader. Most of it is probably snapped up by spinach salesmen.

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Don't blame the chap who makes the same mistake time after time. He's probably acting on the theory that practice makes perfect.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Babushkas

Why don't suburban beauty shops supply their customers with babushkas to cover their hair after having a shampoo and wave? These triangles of bright-colored cloth, which are worn over the head with the ends tied gaily under the chin, can easily be made for about two cents each.

Many women leaving a beauty shop hesitate to wear hats lest they muss their waves, yet dislike to appear with tightly set curls. This peasant head covering is becoming to the young face and will not disturb wave or curls.—M. A. K., Bellville, Texas.

A Lot of Figuring

It costs the United States Government about $1,350,000 a year to keep its employees supplied with pencils and paper.

In Lighter Vein

Blunt

"He's too frank to be a good politician."

"Why?"

"When he has said something that the people don't like, he does not deny that he said it."—Chicago News.

Home Papers, Please Copy

"Several industries benefit as soon as women decide to wear their frocks an inch or two longer," declares a trade paper.

But, how a husband's bankroll would benefit if only they would wear them a month or two longer!

Of Course Not

"You want more money? Why, my boy, I worked three years for $11 a month right in this establishment, and now I'm the owner."

"Well, you see what happened to your boss. No man who treats his help that way can hang on to his business."—Flex-Set.

The Parting

This was the end. After months of close companionship the time had come to part.

Sadly he thought of the good times they had had together. Those long summer evenings when they had walked to and fro, while, silent himself, he had listened to the shrill chatter of his companion.

He could remember still the scent of roses they had enjoyed in each other's company.

But now it was all over. With one last lingering look, he closed the door and strode swiftly away to submerge his sorrows in warm water. After greasing the lawn mower and putting it away for the winter it was the only thing to do.—London Opinion.

Making It Suitable

"I'm afraid this $75 coat is not quite suitable."

"What did you want it for, madam?"

"About $50."

Sure Thing

"That dinner set Aunt Emily sent us for our wedding present isn't silver."

"How can you tell silver?"

"I can't; but I know Aunt Emily."—Tit-Bits.

Little Chauncey

"Last one to the corner isn't a child prodigy!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

True Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Park Ridge, Ill.

Mr. L— was "just a salesman" for a large insurance company. However he was serving in an important capacity in a small church. With a year of his term yet to fill, he was suddenly appointed general agent of the Ohio territory for his company. The promotion required residence in Cleveland.

What should he do? To accept the prized offer, with needed increase in revenue which would mean so much to his family, would entail resignation from his church service; and for a time the battle raged between loyalty to his branch church, which so needed him, and the elements of important commercial standing and improved income.

When at last the insurance company officials were informed that the appointment would have to be declined, their bewilderment could only be answered by the president and the superintendent of agencies coming to Chicago for a personal interview with the young man who would turn down such a desirable opening. And when Mr. L— was finally induced to state his reason, the company officials continued to be puzzled.

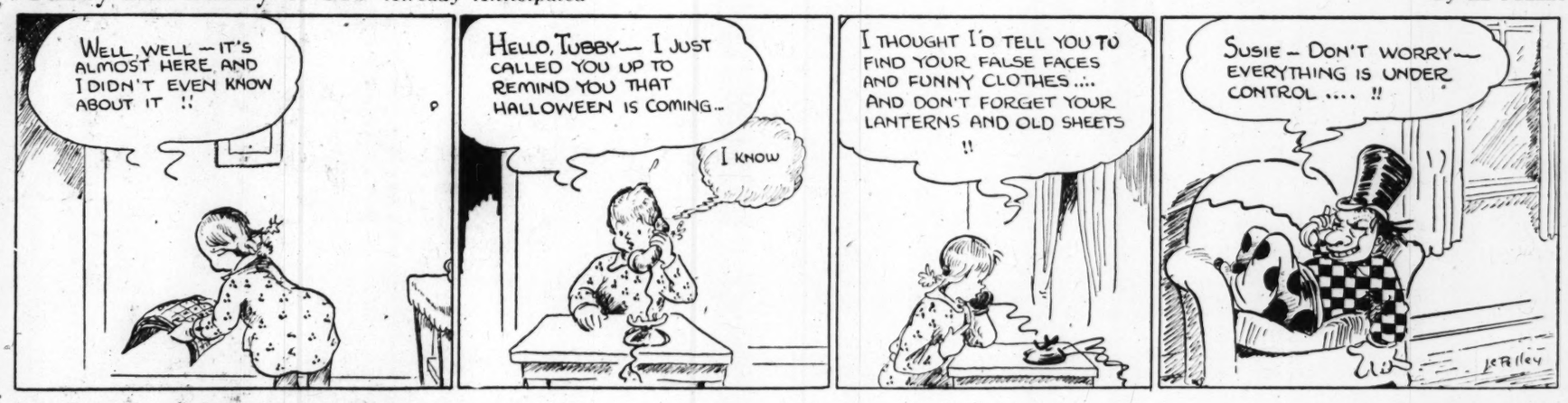
The last year of service to the church seemed the happiest of the three to the young man who had dared to stand by his convictions, although the chance to progress commercially seemingly had been lost.

At the conclusion of his term, however, Mr. L— received instructions transferring him to Cleveland as the general agent of the Ohio territory. The insurance company officials had held the post open for a year! Surely any worker who would not walk out on his church would be an asset to their organization in enlarged opportunities.

Subsequent events have proved that the revenue from his new field of labor has more than equaled what it had been thought might be lost by the completion of the remaining year of church work.

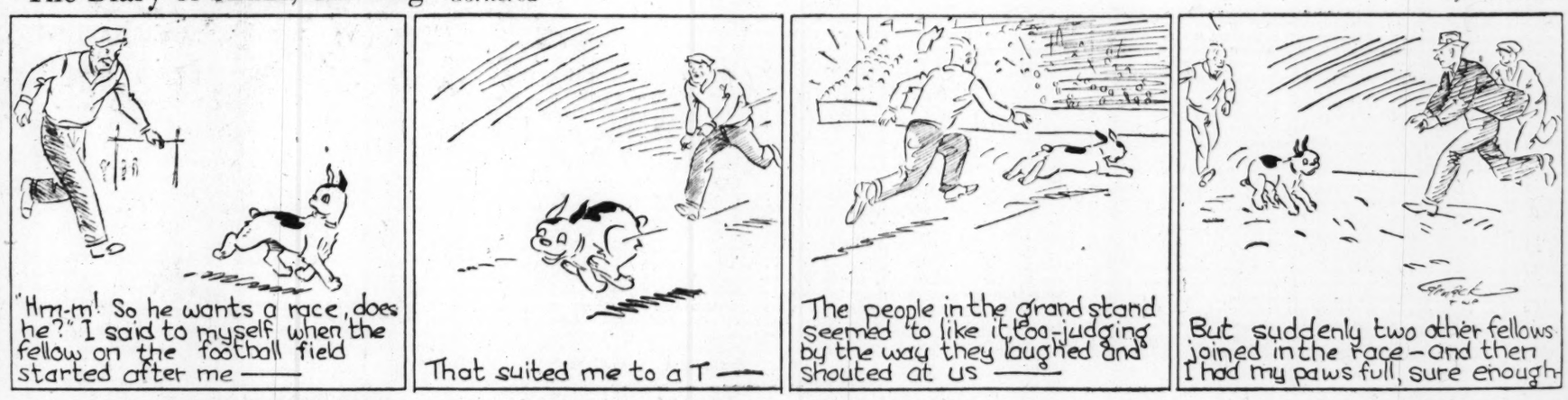
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Already Anticipated*

By LE PELLEY


WELL, WELL — IT'S ALMOST HERE, AND I DIDN'T EVEN KNOW ABOUT IT !!
HELLO, TUBBY— I JUST CALLED YOU UP TO REMIND YOU THAT HALLOWEEN IS COMING..
I KNOW
I THOUGHT I'D TELL YOU TO FIND YOUR FALSE FACES AND FUNNY CLOTHES.... AND DON'T FORGET YOUR LANTERNS AND OLD SHEETS !!
SUSIE — DON'T WORRY— EVERYTHING IS UNDER CONTROL .... !!
LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Cornered*

By CARMACK


"Hm-m! So he wants a race, does he?" I said to myself when the fellow on the football field started after me ——
That suited me to a T ——
The people in the grand stand seemed to like it, too—judging by the way they laughed and shouted at us ——
But suddenly two other fellows joined in the race—and then I had my paws full, sure enough

The Adventures of Waddles—*Was Fluff Surprised!*

By THE HAGERS

TO FLUFF WITH MY GOOD NEWS I RAN. "FLUFF, YOUR REFORESTATION PLAN
OF PLANTING NUTS, WE ALL ACCLAIM. YOU HAVE A STATUE NOW, AND FAME."
"A LITTLE SLOWER, WADDLES, PLEASE! IF I HAVE STARTED GROWING TREES
FROM SEEDS OR NUTS IN ANY SPOT, THEY GREW FROM CACHES I FORGOT!"

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur I. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Donation or Expense?

Question: Bylaws state that "it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and disburse all moneys, to keep a record of receipts and disbursements, to prepare a financial report, etc." Recently our bylaws were revised. When the revision was being considered, the committee appointed to draft the revision made it known that its members were paying the expense of printing the new bylaws. After adoption, the committee had the bylaws printed at its expense. Would this be a violation of the above bylaw? Some seem to think it would be the same as any other donation such as flowers or furnishings.

Answer: It is doubtful if the action could be called a violation of the letter of the bylaw, since it refers to "moneys." It is nevertheless contrary to the spirit and intent of the bylaw, which is to provide an accurate record of the expense of the organization. If indulged in extensively it would effectually cover up the cost of carrying on the business. It is not the same as a gift of something which otherwise might not be purchased or considered essential, such as flowers.

The bylaws were a necessary item of expense, much as would be coal. If the members of the committee wished to defray their cost, it would have been more in keeping with democratic procedure to have contributed the money, the amount then being recorded as a receipt and also a disbursement.

What They Say

Speaking of Degrees

"There is one degree within the reach of everybody . . . worthy of cultivation . . . attainable now . . . all may matriculate . . . the Degree of M. M., Master of Myself."—Mildred Phillips.

One Man Control

"Certainly a democratic regime may have its weaknesses, but what are they compared with the dangers of uncontrolled power? Liberty, peace, and the future of a nation are too precious to be delivered to one man—even an exceptional man."—Cesar Campinchi, French Navy Minister.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

". . . on These Things"

READERS of The Christian Science Monitor fully realize that no human device alone, no human covenant alone, can secure peace to this struggling world. The Treaty of Versailles, imposed upon the World War vanquished, did not guarantee peace. The agreement of Munich, imposed upon the World War victors, does not guarantee peace. It is, therefore, not cynicism but awareness, not trustfulness but trustworthiness, which compel peaceful people in many nations to view the Munich decision with both deep relief and deep reservation.

Right desire is prayer and the prayer of the whole world today, more profound, more earnest, more humble than ever, is for peace. The willingness of Great Britain and France to accept the decision of Munich rather than risk the decision of war is an expression of mankind's deep desire for peace; certainly its deep aversion to war. And let it not be said that these feelings are limited to the peoples of the democratic countries. The German people did not want war. The Italian people did not want war. And the Monitor's Berlin and Rome correspondence revealed that Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini received in their roles of peace-bringers ovations of popular gratitude more generous and more spontaneous than their propaganda ministers have ever been able to stage in other causes.

A fact of continuing and compelling importance is that the world wants peace.

But a question of continuing and compelling importance is: Can peace be had without securing justice?

The significance of the decision at Munich can be most clearly seen when viewed as another forcible revision of the Treaty of Versailles. For nineteen years, while Germany was evolving from post-war chaos to democracy to dictatorship, the whole world took no steps to rectify any of the mistakes, any of the admitted wrongs, of Versailles in which the seeds of future conflict were so fatally planted. The nations refused to revise Versailles by peace. The right way to international appeasement was neglected. The hard way has inevitably come and now Versailles is again being revised by force. Thus Munich is a dictated revision of a dictated peace. Treaty revision by force is a poor method of seeking justice, but it is the harsh fruitage of past failures.

The yearning hope with which the world has greeted the Munich accord will, therefore, have foundation in fact only as its signatories give evidence that they are not going to re-create within the framework of different national frontiers and within the populations of different minorities a new set of grievances and injustices in place of those of Versailles. Munich symbolizes the uncrystallizing of the entire European status quo as forged by the former unsatisfactory treaty. Decisions more far-reaching even than the partition of Czechoslovakia will flow from this beginning. In 1919 the world sought to secure peace without justice; it failed to stand, and it must be solemnly said that in 1939 whatever peace is again forged without justice will fail to stand.

The nations' frantic race for armament superiority during the last five years unmistakably revealed the accumulation of the European crisis which Munich kept from bursting into flames. If this armament race continues it will unmistakably reveal that the crisis is not being healed, but the explosion deferred.

To avert catastrophe, to promote a peace with justice, the statesmen of the world need the genuine encouragement and the spiritual trustworthiness of peoples in all nations who not only want peace but stand for justice, who will not only support peace but will support those national policies and attitudes which will make peace possible. A standard of international conduct which will dictate the motives and acts of men and nations must be raised up. For the millions of earnest seekers after peace and for statesmen on whose weary shoulders great responsibility now rests, can there be any firmer, surer and more practicable standard than Paul's summons to honor and courage:

> Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things.
>
> Those things, which ye have both learned, and received, and heard, and seen in me, do: and the God of peace shall be with you.—

This call is not merely to *think* on these things but to *act* on these things. Men and nations which shape their course in accordance with this standard will endure to the end.

Deficit Voting

FOR eight years the United States has been engaged in deficit financing. This year there is not even a promise to balance the budget. Instead there is the prospect of increased expenditures for arms, pensions and farm subsidies. If they are to be had they must be bought with taxes or new deficits. It would be much easier to "charge" them and let America slide on toward inflation. Few candidates for Congress are appealing for votes by saying, "I'll raise your taxes." But voters might well ask for taxes instead of more red ink. No more vital issue will be involved in the coming elections. Citizens can stop deficit financing by stopping deficit voting.

Up

AVIATION hits a fantastic new high with Mario Pezzi's vertical voyage into that isothermal realm of sub-zero next-to-nothingness we land-fast sky gazers call the stratosphere. Clad in an electrically-heated, air-conditioned suit, designed especially for this kind of an upping, Colonel Pezzi has spiraled his single-motored Caproni biplane a good ten-and-a-half miles above the roofs of Guidonia. The official reading of 56,017 feet on the Italian's barograph betters the old record, set in England, by 2081, a margin so conclusive that nobody is likely to ask for a recount. Loud, and rightly deserved, are the Viva Pezzis, Viva Italias for Italy and its army ace, top man—for the moment—in this unfinished quest into the remote suburbs of the earth.

Historic Homes

A FURTHER step is shortly to be taken by the National Trust in its effort to preserve the famous and beautiful country houses of Britain. It is presenting a bill to Parliament that, if passed, will free entailed property for ownership by the Trust, and so enable the latter to extend the scheme by which it takes over historic houses, and allows the owners to continue in occupation.

Some unentailed properties are already held on such conditions by the Trust, and the results have been very satisfactory.

Fundamentally, this ever-growing stewardship by a non-official body, operating by consent, and as the friend of both the family and the state, at a time when to talk of nationalizing property would be to let fall a weighty proposition on a good many toes—this is a compromise worthy of the nation's traditional talent. It is almost a stroke of genius; and the proof lies in the support that the Trust receives from every shade of opinion, and that will, no doubt, be exemplified once again in the passing of this bill.

Does Wage Law Cut Jobs?

ONE of the first visible effects of the new wage and hour law in the United States is a small wave of factory shut-downs turning some thousands of persons at least temporarily out of work.

We say temporarily because there is a question as to just how genuine some of these shut-downs are. Even last week Elmer F. Andrews, the Administrator, commented in connection with such reports that "these suspensions of operations seem to have been timed in an effort to bring the law into disrepute," that in some cases inventories had been built up beforehand, or there would have been seasonal closings anyway, or certain employers were miffed at not being allowed to get around the law by technicalities.

In many of these cases the people now laid off will probably get work again fairly soon. Plants will reopen if their closing is merely a matter of bluff. And in other cases it may be a net gain to society if employers who think they have to pay substandard and starvation wages are replaced by ones who like to see their workers live in reasonable comfort and who can make a profit out of the product instead of out of the employees.

Nevertheless there is enough smoke to indicate that the operation of the act calls for continuing study and observation. Congress declared it to be the policy of the act to improve labor conditions "without substantially curtailing employment or earning power" and instructed the advisory boards to observe this proviso in recommending standards. It would be an incongruity if the flat, nation-wide standards established by Congress itself should prove to have this effect.

There is apparently more likelihood at the outset that trouble will result from the hours limitations than from the wage requirements. Certainly 25 cents an hour is not an exorbitant minimum. But a reduction to 44 hours a week is a marked change in many manufacturing industries. New rulings by the Administrator or revisions by Congress may be required to prevent injustice to employers and damage to industry if the law also operates to raise wages already above the minimum, as it appears to do in some cases.

The subject is not one which Congress can consider closed. It cannot say, "Well, we have passed the law and that's that." This kind of regulation will require constant observation and adjustment of details. This is one difficulty about writing fixed and frozen standards into the act instead of leaving them to be determined and revised from time to time by boards designed for the purpose.

Gentlemen, the Court!

Book News of the Day

AS THE years are counted they seem many. Hence the genesis of the Supreme Court of the United States seems remote and its origin ancient. Perhaps this is why a few assume to believe that the tribunal should be rejuvenated, its borders expanded, its limitations removed and its inhibitions erased.

And yet as we review the careers of the Court's more or less illustrious Chief Justices, naming them in the order of their service, Jay, Rutledge, Ellsworth, Marshall, Taney, Chase, Waite, Fuller, White, Taft, Hughes, the span seems brief, because many who may read this will recall to memory the events related to interpretations made by a majority of the eleven in shaping, defining, and perpetuating the great democratic fabric of government of which all Americans should be justly proud.

* * *

The course followed consistently through the years from the formative period to the present has been somewhat tortuous. It has been beset, always, by zealous friends and defenders, as well as by avowed or secret enemies of our institutions. The story is circumstantially told in OUR ELEVEN CHIEF JUSTICES, by Kenneth Bernard Umbreit (New York: Harper, $3.75).

The sequence falls naturally and with illumination into eleven biographical chapters, each replete and colorful, and each informative to even the casual student of political and economic history.

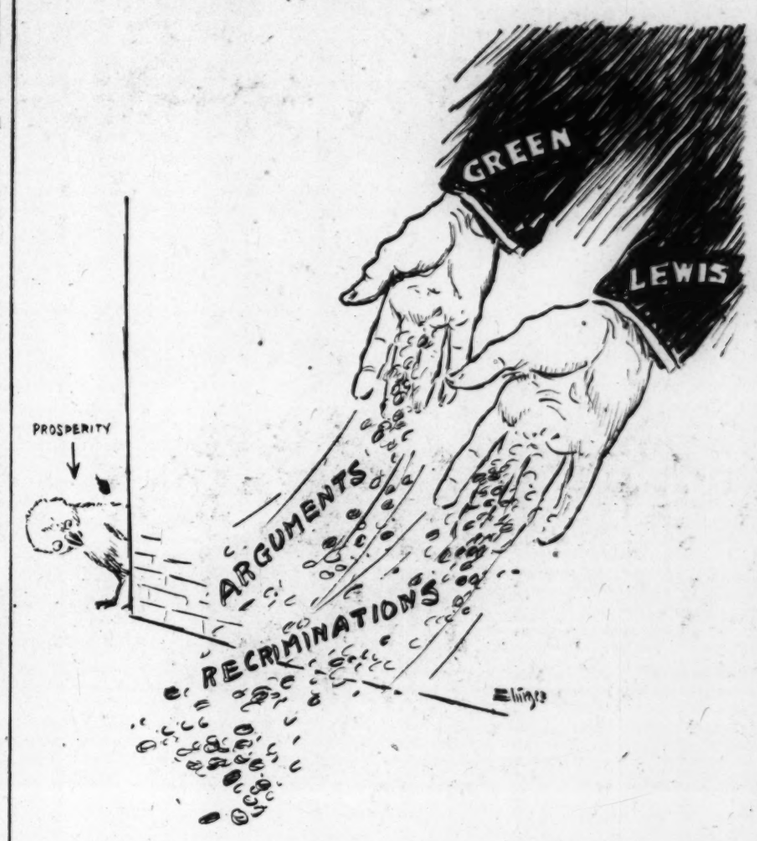
It is interesting, and perhaps worthy of note, that of the eleven Chief Justices but two were affiliated with the so-called evangelical churches. Mr. Chief Justice Ellsworth was a Congregationalist, while the present Chief Justice, Charles Evans Hughes, is a member of the Baptist church. All the others, nine in number, have been Episcopalians or Roman Catholics, except one, William Howard Taft, who was identified with the Unitarians.

* * *

How fortunate, perhaps, that these eleven wise men and their distinguished associates on the bench were never called upon to defend, enforce, or denounce any form of established state religion or creed. How fortunate, indeed, that religion, the true faith, is as inclusive as democracy; that it is basic and fundamental.

The history of any nation or country written with this freedom as a background must be a record of progress so long as this freedom is preserved. That may be the simple lesson which will be learned by those who read this interesting book. There is need that the lesson be impressed. F. L. P.

Unappetizing



Midnight Plane

THE airport at Salt Lake City was a stage in floodlight. The drama of the midnight plane was on. "Backstage" there was an air of suppressed excitement. Baggage was being weighed and checked, and a line shuffled in front of the ticket window. Two trim stewardesses chatted with one of the pilots as they waited to go on board. Passengers sauntered out the door marked, "To The Planes."

In the spotlight stood the primadonna in a silver gown. She would sail on the floodtide of night to chart a course among the stars. A crowd pressed close to the wire fence, stared curiously at the passengers. They, too, are in the play. They will vault the mountains and the plains in the quiet of night, and watch the wings pick up the dawn a thousand miles away.

Time for eastbound departure nears. All of the lowers are taken and some of the uppers. A baby in the first berth is sleeping quietly behind the brown curtains. The motors are running, and we slide under the seat belt in the berth for the take-off. When the plane has climbed to flight level, we may get up and go to the neat little dressing room at the end. Preparing for bed on the midnight plane differs little from the same procedure at home.

The blankets feel good in the cool upper air. The motors drone an even tune, and now and again the ship dips gently as a sleigh might glide over a sloping drift. We part the curtains and look out. The moon, too, rides a midnight course and stars are beacons that mark her way, just as ours is set by measured beams from the ground below. Inside the plane lights are off, and we sleep in the sky.

At Cheyenne wheels touch the earth again. Pilots and stewardess change here. The curtains move as they brush by through the aisle to the cabin. Some of us sleep through it all; some of us waken. Then the motors fire. The midnight plane lifts its eager nose to the sky, and we fly the Overland Trail across the high plains of Nebraska.

Explorers and fur traders blazed it first, over a hundred years ago. Like slow caterpillars came the covered wagons. The Forty-Niners pushed over it in their rush for gold. Galloping hoofs of the Pony Express scattered its dust in a trailing cloud. The wagon wheels of the first stagecoach rumbled over it. The first western-bound Iron Horse chugged across it, and finally a coast-to-coast highway closed this thrilling chapter of the great Westward trek.

And now we fly it, traveling as far in four minutes as the Forty-Niners did in a day. The trail is dark below us now. Fields of grain that bend and glisten under the ebb and flow of the hot winds of day are quiet beneath the flood of dusk. No tell-tale light betrays the farmer's home among the cottonwood trees, and the earth is sleeping as we pass in the night. The little gopher perhaps will hear us and snuggle closer to his mother, but she will not stir. It is a wind in the tree tops. The cattle may rouse as we whir overhead, but they are not alarmed. It is a bird that flies in the night.

And we, too, sleep till the stars grow pale and a thin light seeps through the window curtains. The horizon is foggy and indistinct like a canvas unfinished. The earth is blurred in a misty green. Only the sky is clear, like a cold, blue diamond waiting for the sun to strike its fire.

We drop down at Omaha and are off again. The next we know, the Mississippi River is beneath us, like a smooth blue highway between Iowa and Illinois, and we are nearing Chicago. Green pastures are pleasant in the morning sun. We watch them drift beneath as we breakfast. Then suddenly the sign flashes, "Fasten Seat Belts," and we are ready to land at Chicago.

The play is over, and the players disperse. The midnight plane has come out of the West. JOSEPHINE R. BOYSON

North . . South . . East . . West

In What Direction?

By Frank L. Perrin

THE mariner who fixes his course by his compass is not content until it is defined by a minute line determined by that expert process of "boxing" which is almost too intricate to be readily understood by inexpert landsmen. But how necessary the precaution! The variation of a degree would cause the ship to take a course not desired, and a landing at some undesired port. More disastrous still would be shipwreck on uncharted shoals or in forbidding waters.

It requires no stretch of the imagination to discover the practical application of the need for caution in all mundane affairs. Just now the people of the United States, particularly, are looking about in the hope of discovering not only the direction which their economic ship is taking, but more inquisitively the probable or possible destination indicated. Students, observers, and mere passengers as well, display more than idle curiosity as to when, and at what point the open course once followed was somewhat carelessly and casually abandoned. Industrialists, capitalists, shareholders, artisans, employers in general, tradesunionists, home owners, inquire when it was and why it was that complete freedom of action and free initiative were first subjected to even sympathetic control, imposed regulation and defined regimentation.

* * *

Let us look back, more than a generation, to the genesis of what is known as the Interstate Commerce Commission. In this creature of the national legislature there was reposed the power to fix and enforce passenger and freight rates in interstate commerce, and to prescribe, at first somewhat indefinitely, the hours of labor and rates of pay of persons employed by common carriers engaged in such commerce. The legislative departure from the course long followed was opposed by the railroads and steamship lines as unconstitutional, unprecedented and dangerous. But it was as wise as it was necessary, not because dependence upon the carriers was greater due to the increase in tonnage and in travel, but because of favoritism shown by the utilities and the consequent losses suffered by shippers and localities against which the carriers discriminated.

Thus we see that inhibition, regulation, regimentation and mild reprisal sought to correct an admitted or established wrong. Those who had failed or refused to respect the command "thou shalt," were obliged to yield to the firmer command, "thou shalt not!" History was beginning to repeat itself, just as it does in all human affairs. If gentle reminders and kindly admonitions would serve to keep our feet on the safe path, or our ships, large and small, on the safe course, sterner admonitions would not be needed.

The forces arrayed against the initial regulatory adventure were defeated and measurably reconciled. The power of federal authority was established. The slight variation in the compass by which the ship of state is steered has taken us far into new and strange, and possibly forbidding waters. Gradually there is being condoned and encouraged a studied and almost profane disregard of precedent. In schools and colleges it is postulated that nothing that is established is sacred, and that the right of the State is paramount to the right of the individual.

* * *

In the annual report of the dean of the Yale School of Law, recently submitted, Charles E. Clark sought to survey the modern trend of control and regulation. His chief concern seems to be the duty of faculty instructors in reappraising and conforming to present-day influences in courts and legislatures. It is interesting to quote this paragraph from his report:

"There seems to be an unspoken premise, first, that a state of freedom from control is desirable and can be re-established, and second, that the law schools must aid such a program. I am frank to say that personally I think such a course quite undesirable, if it were possible, in the modern society. But I challenge it more directly as being entirely unrealistic."

Dean Clark pursues his thesis interestingly and at some length, seeking to justify his school's teaching by subscribing to the doctrines of the modern interpreters of what, after all, may be classed as emergency legislation and experimental theories of regulation designed to meet a temporary or unduly emphasized need, and by shuffling into the discard the precedents of past jurists and commentators. The compass needs an expert boxing rather than adjustment to a new lode-star.

Mirror of World Opinion

Towards General Appeasement

THE hope of the world lies now in a steady, all round appeasement, before the memory of what we have just endured grows dim. There will be difficult corners to round, for it was not only over Czechoslovakia that the men of 1919 erred. But, granted that the discussion is confined to the material issues, and that the ideologues, who desire to pull down the pillars of civilization in a death struggle between democracies and dictatorships, are not allowed to poison international relations, then there is no reason why the King's hope should not be realized and "a new era of friendship and prosperity" dawn between the peoples of the world.—*News Letter* [National Labor], London.

The Wide Horizon

Alaska—Where News Is Gold

By Royal Arch Gunnison

NEWS—like gold—is where you find it! And in Alaska, where finding gold is news (and news is nearly as valuable as gold in the distant North) the quest for news compares favorably with the search for the precious metal.

Only when deprived of news from the outside world do you realize the "lost" feeling of a tenderfoot in a frontier country. At first you fret and fidget, then like the rest, you become resigned to waiting either for the weekly paper or the nightly broadcast—if you can get either.

Of course, in the larger centers there are daily or at least semi-weekly newspapers receiving Associated Press service, transmitted over the Alaska (U. S. Army) Communications System. But the search for local news goes on just as avidly in Alaska's remotest parts as on the "outside."

Outside of Juneau, capital of the Territory, there is no journalistic competition. In Juneau the Alaska Daily Empire, owned largely by Gov. John W. Troy, and managed by his daughter, Helen Bender, faces competition from The Press. Down at Ketchikan—first port of entry into Alaska—the Ketchikan Chronicle, edited by a young Alaskan, Roy Anderson, a one-time AP writer, gives the Empire its best territorial rivalry.

In the "States," despite the rising costs facing newspaper publication, advertising income usually makes daily issues possible where there is a demand for such service. But in Alaska, as well as in Canada's Yukon Territory, it is hard to get advertising where everyone in town and for miles around knows the stores and their merchandise almost as well as the storekeepers themselves.

* * *

Outside of staple commodities, purchases are largely seasonal—winter and summer outfitting. What Alaskans are interested in is news from the "outside" and reports of what are going on throughout the Territory. Thus to keep running where circulation is not widespread a newspaper must sell for ten to twenty-five cents and have outside printing jobs to keep going.

A large part of the circulation of most Alaskan newspapers is in the United States because there are thousands of former Alaskans or relatives of Alaskans on the "outside" who are anxious to read about the Territory. Many of these "mushed in" during the Gold Rush days and stayed a few years.

In the Klondike Gold Rush days news was at such a premium that a copy of a San Francisco paper carrying reports of the Spanish-American war was sold by a prospector, who had come over the Chilkoot Pass, for fifty cents when he arrived at Lake Bennett, where the portages to Yukon and Dawson City began. That paper was next sold at Dawson for ten ounces of gold, worth $160. The final buyer rented a hall and sold admissions at $1 each to hear the news read.

As you travel northward the paper's names take on local color. The Miner at Valdez was once The Prospector. At Seward, rail entrance to the interior, is published The Gateway. At Fairbanks, Capt. A. E. Lathrop publishes The News-Miner in a modern establishment that has mahogany panels on the city room walls. The Matanuska Valley colonists have their own paper, The Pioneer, which started three years ago in a tent. A number of Alaskan publications of an earlier day had the same sort of housing at their start.

* * *

The day I flew from Fairbanks to Nome with Pilot Jerry Jones of Pacific Alaska Airways, I first visited the office of The Nome Nugget. This paper is managed, edited, written and sold by George S. Maynard, who helped establish it thirty-nine years ago. I found him seated at one of the linotype machines. After I introduced myself he said:

"I knew your father, Judge Gunnison, down in Juneau back in the gold rush days. Now, thirty-eight years later, you fly in one day a journey that took us months. You've got to write us a little piece—that's all!"

I looked about for a typewriter. "Oh—the typewriter," he said absently, as though he'd mislaid his pencil. "It's around somewhere. You see, as an old linotype operator I just write the paper here on the clinker. Saves lots of time." In a corner, on a table heaped high with papers, we found the typewriter.

With the completion of the Seattle-Ketchikan-Juneau-Fairbanks-Nome Pan American Airways link next year and wider use of the radio telephone installed last year between Alaska and the outside, communication and dissemination of news will gradually become simplified.

Radio today supplies the editors with headlines. The nightly broadcasts from the "States" furnish some of the news.

Within a few years the days of pioneer journalism in the Northland will come to an end—the last frontier of this type of pioneering in America. But until it is finished the same means of re-writing, or clipping, with or without credit, of stories from other papers will continue as everyday practice.